

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

IT IS A
PLEASURE
TO GIVE
BUT
DIFFICULT
TO DECIDE
ON
THE GIFT



MAY WE
SUGGEST
ONE
OF THE
MOST
USEFUL
GIFTS
FOR LADIES

IS A RELIABLE WATCH
WE SELL RELIABLE AND ARTISTIC LADIES' WATCHES AT
PRICES VARYING FROM
\$5. TO \$50

Some are specially suitable for Misses for school wear; other grades are designed for Ladies for fashionable out-of-door use; others again for knock-about wear, when golfing, motoring, riding, etc. But all are reliable, artistic and inexpensive.

The earlier you select your Xmas gifts the larger your choice; we put them to one side for you if you so desire.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
47 AND 49 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

CHEESE

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| GENUINE ENGLISH STILTON, PER LB. | 45c. |
| CANADIAN STILTON, PER LB. | 25c. |
| GORGONZOLA, PER LB. | 65c. |
| ROQUEFORT, PER LB. | 60c. |
| SWISS GRUYERE, PER LB. | 40c. |
| EXTRA EDAM, EACH | \$1.00 |
| OREGON BRICK CREAM CHEESE, PER LB. | 25c. |
| CAMEMBERT, EACH | 35c. |
| SIERRA CIRCLE CHEESE, EACH | 15c. |
| NEUCHÂTEL, EACH | 10c. |
| MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE, PER JAR | 15c., 25c., 65c. |

ALL GUARANTEED GENUINE

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

CASH GROCERS
111 GOVERNMENT STREET

HOUSEHOLDERS AND PROPERTY OWNERS ARE
HEREBY ADVISED, OUR SPECIAL SALE OF WALL-
PAPERS, PICTURE MOUNTINGS, ETC., WILL CEASE
THE MOMENT OUR NEW PREMISES ARE COM-
PLETE.

MELROSE CO., LTD.

881
78 FORT ST.

PUDDING TIME

We have all the ingredients necessary.

| | |
|---|------|
| EXCELSIOR RE-CLEANED CURRANTS, 3 lbs. for | 25c. |
| MACONOCIES' X. O. PEEL, per lb. | 15c. |
| RIPE RIBBON SEEDED RAISINS, 2 for | 25c. |
| FINEST GOLDEN SULTANAS, per lb. | 15c. |
| DEMERARA SUGAR, 4 lbs. for | 25c. |

Pure Spices, Pure Flavoring Extracts, and Cooking Brandy

OUR BOAST—NONE BETTER

The WEST END GROCERY CO.

Phone 88. FAMILY GROCERS 42 Government Street

JAP-A-LAC

Jap-a-lac your furniture. Jap-a-lac your floors.
Jap-a-lac everything that needs renovating. For sale at

70 Fort St. **MELLOR ROBS., Ltd.** Phone 812

WATSON'S

A CAMEL CAN GO EIGHT DAYS
WITHOUT DRINKING. WHO
WANTS TO BE A CAMEL WHEN
CALEDONIAN CAN BE HAD FROM
ANY DEALER

Mr. Hyde Is Under Fire

Deposed Vice-President of Equitable Appears Before Investigating Committee.

President's Huge Loan Account Was in Reality the "Reptile Fund."

Accuses Former Confederates of Knifing Him and With Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—James Hazen Hyde, former vice president of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, whose resignation followed the sensational disclosures in that company last spring, which led to the investigation of insurance company methods by the legislative investigating committee, the man whose presence as a witness before this committee has been looked forward to in the expectation that it would produce the greatest sensations of the investigation, appeared before the committee today.

Mr. Hyde's manner on the stand was one of composure and deliberation, and his replies to questions were deliberate and oftentimes studied. He was fortified with statements and data, and was very frank in his explanations. Frequently he would become bitter in his reference to some of his associates, and while his entire testimony was of deep interest and cleared up many points that have heretofore remained in the dark, it was not until late in the day that the

Sensational Features Developed

Mr. Hyde was called shortly after the session opened this morning, and he was under examination practically all day.

Mr. Hyde cleared up the matter of the \$685,000 loan of the Mercantile Trust Company which appeared on the books of the Equitable Life under the caption of the "J. W. Alexander No. 3 Account." Mr. Hyde first heard of this account in the fall of 1902 from President Alexander, who said that he and F. Jordan, former controller of the Equitable, had incurred the loan to take up stock that was being bid up to fictitious values, to the detriment of the company, to settle suits that were hampering the business of the society, and

For Campaign Contributions

which were made to the last national campaign and which were asked for by H. C. Frick, who suggested it for the benefit of the society. To procure this money Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde wrote a letter to the president of the Mercantile Trust Company, and this letter practically placed him in a position of a guarantee. Later, when the settlement of the loan was forced, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Jordan raised all they could toward it. The stock purchased with part of the loan was sold to Thomas F. Ryan for \$212,000; and the balance, \$212,500, Mr. Hyde paid personally. He did this because he understood that Mr. Alexander was financially embarrassed, and in a bitter tone said: "Notwithstanding the strained relations with the two gentlemen (Alexander and Jordan), I felt bound to see that this loan was liquidated by reason of the letter Mr. Alexander extracted from me."

Mr. Hyde's Salary

Mr. Hyde told of his salary, stating it to be \$30,000 and being increased to \$100,000 as his duties increased, but in a statement alleged that because of losses in syndicate transactions and the payment of \$212,500 on the Mercantile loan, his average income had been but a little more than \$38,000 a year. He covered the George H. Squire and other syndicate transactions fully.

Of the \$50,000,000 Union Pacific pool Mr. Hyde said E. H. Harriman instigated it, and explained it was to be a holding syndicate for five years. It was understood this was for the purpose of controlling the Union Pacific. The executive committee of the Equitable was not informed of this operation. He said that Mr. Harriman even refused to give a statement of the purposes of the pool to the superintendent of insurance when he was "clamoring for it" last spring.

Interesting Disclosures

Eclipsing all this sensational testimony, however, were Mr. Hyde's statements concerning former Governor Odell and Mr. Harriman relative to the settlement of the suit brought by Mr. Odell against the Mercantile Trust Company, involving Shipbuilding Company bonds held by the former governor. Mr. Hyde said that Mr. Harriman came to him and advised the settlement of the suit, as he feared

that powerful influences at Albany would be invoked in retaliatory measures.

Mr. Harriman suggested as one of these measures the revocation of the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company. "The Equitable Life," he said, "was not interested beyond the connection it had with the Mercantile Trust Company. Mr. Hyde was under the impression that the Mercantile in settlement retained the bonds and paid Mr. Odell about \$75,000. The Mercantile claim of Odell was about \$180,000. The bonds subsequently netted about 50 cents on the dollar. The counsel and members of the executive committee of the Mercantile advised settlement and he recommended it."

Charges of Conspiracy

to get him out of the country were made by Mr. Hyde against Henry C. Frick and E. H. Harriman in connection with the reported aspirations of Mr. Hyde to become ambassador to France. He said Mr. Frick inspired the idea, and both Mr. Harriman and Mr. Frick promised to use their influence to secure the appointment. He said he thought "their idea was that they would acquit themselves of their friendly stewardship with great profit to themselves," and added that the nature of their interest had since become very obvious.

Mr. Hyde charged Mr. Frick with breach of faith in leading him to believe that the Frick investigating committee was "friendly" to him, at the same time "doing everything he and the committee could to knife me."

He will resume the stand tomorrow.

Father Reports Loss of Children

Resident of Esquimalt Says Wife Is Principal in Abduction Case.

Mother Is Alleged to Be Insane and Irresponsible for Her Acts.

WHAT gives promise of developing into an interesting case of abduction occurred at Esquimalt on Friday afternoon last. It appears that the wife of F. J. L. Tyler, accompanied by her brother, John Boyer, succeeded in carrying off the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Tyler. Both children are well known in the district where they resided, Muriel, the elder, being 13 years of age, and Eric, 3 years. In conversation with a Colonist reporter last evening Mr. Tyler stated as follows: That about two years ago his wife was stricken with insanity, and for a long time it was uncertain whether she would recover. Finally she appeared to recover and the physician instructed him to send his wife east. This he did. During her absence she appeared to have recovered, but owing to some unknown cause her affections for her husband became alienated. She did not desire to come home, and on two or three occasions expressed a desire that she have her children to live with her.

Mr. Tyler felt, from the correspondence, that she was still far from well mentally, and he decided not to allow the children to go to her, which he considered he could not be blamed for doing.

Arrived in This City

About the end of October his wife, accompanied by her brother, John Boyer, unexpectedly arrived in the city, but instead of going to her husband Mrs. Tyler registered at the Driand hotel.

As soon as Mr. Tyler heard of her arrival he made the children to see her, which was done of his own free will, and not from any request from the mother. On the first visit he left the children with the mother all night. From that time on they were with the mother all day, and remained all night whenever requested to do so.

This continued till Mr. Boyer informed the husband that unless he made over the children to Mrs. Tyler she would take proceedings against him for judicial separation and for the custody of the children.

This Mr. Tyler declined to do, and was warned by his neighbors of possible effort on the part of the mother and uncle to kidnap the children.

He thought it would be wiser if he

(Continued on Page Two.)

THORPE & CO'S

PALE

Dry Ginger Ale

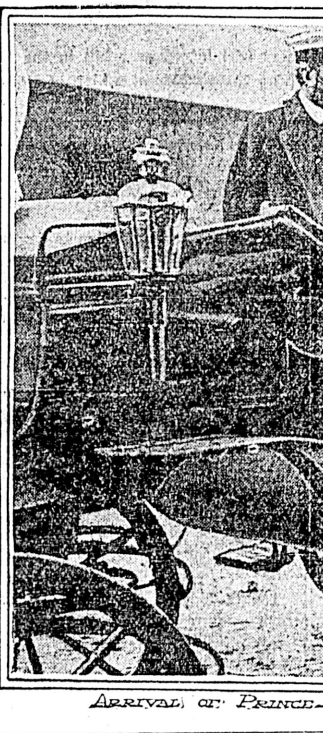
Dominion News Notes

Railway Commission Hears Protest Against Charges by Red Mountain Line.

Port Hope Conservatives Pass Resolution Condemning the Salary Grab.

Well Known Winnipeg Divine Will Seek Rest in British Columbia.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—The railway commission spent the forenoon listening to arguments in the application of the Columbia & Western Railway of Rossland to have the tariff of \$5 per car charged by the Red Mountain Railway for switching cars of ore over its system reduced to \$2.50. The original charge was \$2.50, but the Red Mountain Railway doubled it in October last. The chief witnesses examined were Superintendent Law-



ARRIVAL OF PRINCE-LOUIS OF BATTENBERG IN WASHINGTON, PHOTO BY FRANK J. CULLEN.

Pacific Coast Happenings

'Frisco Merchants' Exchange Receives News of Outbreak at Vladivostok.

Gang of Forged Deed Operators Before the Courts at Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—A despatch from Vladivostok, dated today, received by the Merchants' and Exchange says: "Serious riots are in progress. The military has been called out. Great destruction has been caused by fire."

A Fake Correspondent

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 14.—For some time past newspapers located in various parts of the United States and British Columbia have been receiving queries asking whether they wanted specialists from Oakland. In almost every case the items were accounts of crime alleged to have been committed here against some resident of the city to which the "special" was sent, and, on investigation nearly all proved to be without foundation in fact. Chief of Police Patterson has discovered that the author of these fakes is Victor J. Mespin, an 18-year-old high school student. He carried cards on which he states himself to be "press correspondent and Pacific representative of the Northern Press Syndicate."

Forged Title Deeds

Seattle, Nov. 14.—A jury was secured today in the trial of Beri Connor, the alleged land swindler, and said to be a member of an organized band operating extensively in this city and state. The charge against Connor, if proven, will send him to the penitentiary. Bogus deeds and spurious mortgages on land in this state, as well as in Tennessee, Michigan and Wisconsin, figure in a dozen or more transactions in which Connor and his associates are involved. The victims were mostly women. Henry Clough, secretary of the Odessa university, which has only a paper existence to date, is implicated.

J. D. Farrell, former president of the Great Northern Steamship Company, and now assistant to the president of the Great Northern, has started with his family for Europe. He will be abroad until April or May of next year.

A Stubborn Debtor

S. Kempe, president of the Independent Mining Company of Nome, Alaska, a mining operator and San Francisco money lender, reputed to be worth \$500,000, went to the county jail today rather

(Continued on Page Two.)

WHITEHEAD DEAD.

Inventor of Well Known Torpedo Passes Away.

London, Nov. 14.—Robert Whitehead, inventor of the torpedo which bears his name, died today at Shrivvenham, Berkshire.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

Omaha Bankers Invest a Million in New York Call Loans.

Omaha, Nov. 14.—Over a million of dollars has been sent to New York by Omaha banks to be invested in call loans. The reserve in Omaha banks has greatly increased in volume recently and is being sent east for profitable investment. One banker said that other cities would also loan large amounts of money in the east.

FRENCH NAVAL STRIKE.

Serious Situation Created at Toulon by Men Leaving Work.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The report of the minister of marine shows that about one-third of the arsenal employees have struck. The most serious situation is at Toulon, where six thousand strikers are out.

Premier Rouvier, in the course of a debate in the chamber of deputies today, declared the government was unanimous against the right of employees to strike against the government, particularly the branches charged with national defence.

Outbreak at Vladivostok

Sailing of the Russian Ships Precipitates Trouble Among Army.

Report That Garrison and the Navy Have Joined in Mutiny.

American Embassy Receives Advances of Troubles From Consular Agent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—The upheaval in Russia following the promulgation of the reform manifesto has now reached Vladivostok and Yenselsk and other extreme points of the empire. Confirmation has been obtained from various sources of the reported uprising at Vladivostok, where the condition of affairs is quite critical. Many persons have been killed and the foreigners have taken refuge on the ships in the harbor. Many public buildings, shops and houses have been pillaged and set on fire by the mob.

The American embassy has received from Consul Greener at Vladivostok details of the outbreak which began Sunday afternoon. Immediately after the departure of the Russian armored cruisers Grombol and Rossia. The people, who had gathered in great crowds in the streets, became excited by inflammatory speeches. Many soldiers and sailors were also in an angry mood, having expected to go home with the squadron.

The mob began to break windows and pillage and in the evening set fire to the theatre, the Golden Horn hotel, to several blocks of Chinese buildings in the northern part of the city and to the officers' residences and other buildings in the eastern quarter. The fires burned all night. Seventy buildings were consumed. Troops were summoned to restore order and fired frequent volleys, killing many persons.

Refugees on Vessels

Just before the American consul telegraphed today the commandant of the fortress of Vladivostok, assisted by priests and leaders of the workmen's organizations, addressed the mob, urging them to keep the peace, but the consul said he feared the entreaty to be in vain. He added that 24 merchant vessels in the harbor were now crowded with inhabitants. The consul was on board a steamer when he sent his despatch, and he expected to remain there.

In spite of the complete embargo placed on all telegrams from Vladivostok, the news of the outbreak there leaked out, and became general knowledge throughout the city. The details were available to the general public and the city was filled with the wildest rumors as to what was occurring. One report circulated on the bourse today had tab entire garrison and the sailors of all the ships in the harbor. This following on the heels of the mutiny at Cronstadt, contributed to the demoralization on the exchange.

Order Partly Restored

The information received by the Associated Press goes to show, though, that order was partly restored, a large part of the garrison stood firm, but the crisis has not been passed. Fears are expressed in admiralty circles that the situation is such that it will necessitate a further resort to arms.

Martial law has been proclaimed and the authorities are confident of their ability to stamp out the disorders if necessary.

Emperor Nicholas and the Russian court will not come to St. Petersburg this winter. It was recently announced that the emperor was about to return to the winter palace, in an annex of which Count Witte has installed himself, but His Majesty has now decided to go from Peterhof back to Sarskoe Selo, where he has been living for almost two years with the exception of a few months. His decision not to come to the capital is regarded as unfortunate, not only for its moral effect, but because it keeps him surrounded by court influence and out of immediate touch with Count Witte.

Poles Seek Co-operation

The Polish delegation here is working hard to secure the co-operation of the liberals, social democrats and workmen's organizations in another general political strike in aid of the Poles' battle for autonomy; but thus far, while they have met with much sympathy, no action has been taken for their assistance. The Polish delegation, it is said, claim over 7,000 Polish prisoners are languishing in the jails of Warsaw.

Count Witte today received from the Warsaw committee of the social democrats of Poland and Lithuania an indignant telegram denying the report that he designed to secure separation.

The despatch says: "The official note justifying the proclamation of martial law in Poland is ostensibly for the purpose of frustrating a separatist movement, is a criminal manoeuvre of the government intended to divide the Polish from the Russian revolutionary movement. We call attention of the authorities to their having drowned our revolutionary processes in blood and having allowed full freedom to other Polish demonstrations at which the white eagle was displayed and where Skienkiewicz and other traitors pleaded with the workmen to return to their shops and restore peace. We affirm that the revolutionary Polish proletariat, together with the revolutionary Russian proletariat, seek common freedom and not separation."

Do Not Want Separation

The Poles here deny that they seek separation, understanding fully that Poland is between the hammer and the anvil. A prominent Pole said today: "We have attentively watched Germany's operations beyond the frontier, knowing that the day of our separation from Rus-

(Continued on Page Two.)

Bank of Montreal Report

Montreal, Nov. 14.—The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal, issued today, shows net earnings of \$1,638,000, compared with \$1,409,000 last year. Of these earnings \$1,420,000 was paid in dividends and the remaining \$218,000 was added to profit and loss. The circulation of the bank increased two millions.

Condemn Salary Grab

Port Hope, Nov. 14.—At the annual meeting of the Port Hope Conservative Association last night a resolution was passed condemning in strong terms the salary grab at Ottawa. Both government and opposition were blamed. The association pledged itself to support any and every movement looking to the repeal of the bill in its entirety.

A Fool and a Gun

Lindsay, Nov. 14.—Clifford Burgess, a telegraph operator, is dead from the effects of a gunshot wound in the head. He was out with some companions, who were shooting at a mark. Burgess pulled the trigger, but no explosion followed, whereupon he looked down the barrel and the charge went off.

Suicide by Gas

Toronto, Nov. 14.—John Kelly, an employee of a livery stable, was found asphyxiated in his room this morning, with the gas jet turned on full. It was a case of suicide.

Coming to British Columbia

Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—Rev. H. St. George Buttrun, rector of St. Matthew's church, has resigned. Mr. Buttrun has not enjoyed the best of health for some time past and has decided to go to British Columbia and will seek a complete rest. He will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday.

SAVE MONEY

By using a better fuel than coal.

COKE

Makes a bright, hot fire; just the thing for furnaces.
For open fireplaces also, it can't be beaten.

\$6.50 Per Ton, Delivered

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED,
Phone 123 35 Yates Street

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

New Christmas Goods just arrived. Japanese Fancy Silk and Linen Goods and all kinds of Curios. Price much cheaper than others.
Special price for Church Bazaars, etc. Best Japanese store to get Christmas Presents.

138 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR CHINATOWN

CUTS HALF-TONES, THE ANGELO ENGRAVING CO.
ZINC-ETCHINGS 310 Hastings St. W.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

DO IT NOW

REPAPE YOUR HOME
WHILE OUR COST PRICE
WALLPAPER AND PICTURE
MOULDING SALE IS ON; IT
WILL SHORTLY CEASE AND
YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO
SAVE GOOD MONEY WILL
BE GONE.

MELROSE CO., LTD.
DECORATORS
78 FORT ST.
D.A.388

Father Reports Loss of Children

(Continued from Page One.)

did not allow the children to go to town and be alone with her. In order that his wife might not be separated from the children altogether, he gave permission to see them whenever she desired at Esquimalt, where he resided. He told his wife that if she did not care to live with him, and have the children entirely with her, she might live in the neighborhood and see as much of the children as she pleased.

She called to see the children regularly every afternoon and spent a short time in their company. Mr. Tyler was anxious to see them, but he was unable to do so, and he was unable to see them. The neighbors had seen the brother around almost every day, but Mr. Tyler was not aware of this until after the abduction took place.

On Friday last Mr. Tyler made a fire in the drawing room and told the children to remain in, as it was too cold to go out, and then he left them for a short time.

About 3 o'clock the mother came to see the children and was followed shortly by her brother. The next morning for the city was about to start, the uncle was seen to seize the little boy in his arms and hurry him away to the car. The little fellow did not want to go and was sobbing bitterly.

In the meantime the mother took hold of the girl and dragged her to the car, on reaching which the uncle seized the girl and pushed her in.

Like the little boy the girl was also crying and endeavored to get away. On the trip into town the little girl cried nearly all the way and said how cruel it was to take her away from her father. When they came to the Craigflower road she begged that instead of going to town that they should go up the Gorge. Her uncle told her that they were going in a boat and to keep quiet. During the trip the uncle appeared to be very nervous and excited.

After crossing Point Ellice bridge the party alighted and made for McIntosh's boat house. Here the uncle had previously engaged a steam launch. The party got into the boat and were taken for a short trip up the Gorge. The uncle made an effort to get the boat owner to make a trip to San Juan Island, but the owner declined because he could not clear the customs. They then headed for the outer wharf, where they alighted. They entered a car at this point and went towards town.

After their movements are uncertain. On reaching town the uncle took the trouble to telephone to McIntosh's store at Esquimalt, asking them to

inform Mr. Tyler that the children were having tea with their mother and that they were all right.

Mr. Tyler arrived home shortly after 6 o'clock and was surprised to find his home deserted. Thinking that the children might be at some of the neighbors, he made inquiries and found, as already stated, that the children had been taken away by their mother and uncle.

A graphic description was given him of their manner of leaving. His suspicions were aroused and he made all haste to the city, where he made inquiries at all places where they were likely to be, but without success.

He was now fully convinced that the children had been kidnapped, and was afraid that they would be taken over the Sound on the Princess Beatrice. He made an attempt to get a warrant to search the steamer, but was unable to do so. He then tried to get on board the vessel, but was informed that he could not go on board without a pass. He went in search of the official to secure the necessary permit, but was forced to waste considerable time. He was, however, successful in obtaining the pass and when on board made inquiries from the officials if there were any children on board and were told that there were none. He searched all over the ship, with the exception of the staterooms, which he was unable to enter without a warrant.

He remained on the vessel until she was on the point of leaving, and was then assisted by the provincial police, who did their utmost to trace the lost ones in town and also in the search on the Princess Victoria. The search was continued till 11 p.m. Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Tyler received a telegram from his wife from a point outside of Seattle, stating that the children were "well and happy" with her.

Mr. Tyler does not wish to prosecute those whom he claims have been instrumental in taking his children from him, but he wants his children returned. If the children were returned he would take his wife to his home and live with her the same as before she was taken sick.

Mr. Tyler claims that although his wife is in a weak mental sound, she is not the same as she used to be before her illness, and he thinks that she would not commit such an act if she were in her right senses.

Mr. Tyler, who is a civil engineer, arrived in the city about two and a half years ago, and since March last has resided in Esquimalt.

Pacific Coast Happenings

(Continued from Page One.)

than pay a \$400 fine levied against him some years ago. He said he had sold all his jewelry and his salary from the mining company had been drawn three years in advance. He declared he was penniless. The court ordered him to jail or to give \$500 bonds. Kempe arrived here on a trip from Nome.

Attempted Suicide
Bellinham, Nov. 4.—Edna Cook, held in the county jail on a charge of vagrancy, tried to commit suicide this morning by setting fire to a pile of papers in her cell. Since Sunday she has refused to sleep or eat, and last night threatened to kill Sheriff Williams with a penknife.

KIDNEY DISEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS
Mrs. Caswell Reid, Orville, Muskoka, Ont., writes: "For nearly twenty years I was troubled with kidney disease, and have recently been completely cured by using three boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have tried a great many remedies, but never seemed to get any relief to do me so much good until I used these pills."

ANOTHER ILL OMEN.
Second Accident Disables Steering Gear of Atlantic Liner.

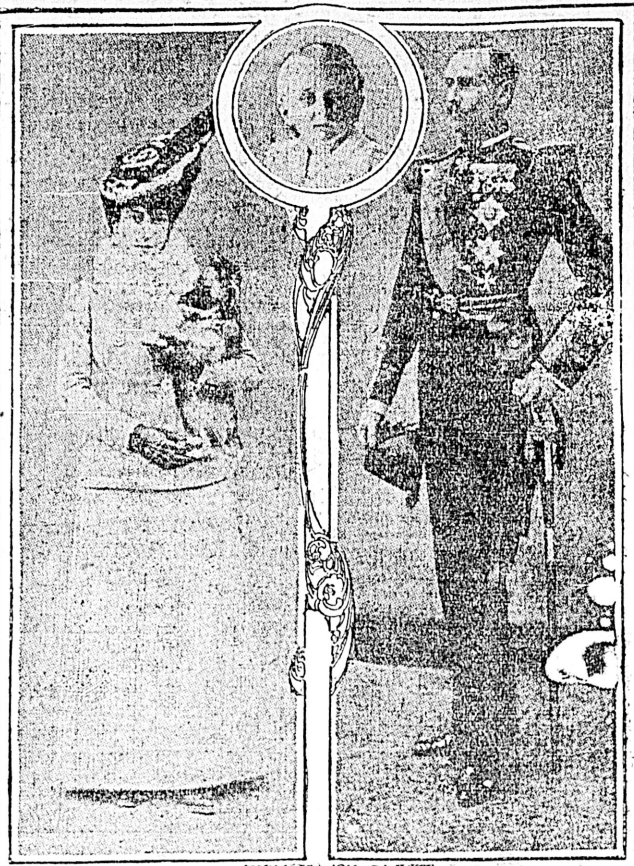
New York, Nov. 14.—The Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee made another futile attempt today to resume her voyage to Hamburg. After spending two days on a mud bank in the upper harbor she returned to her dock yesterday. Today, just after starting again, her steering gear became disabled and she was forced to signal for tugs to tow her back to her pier.

NICARAGUA CANAL.
Reported Agreement to Build Waterway Causes Americans Concern.

Washington, Nov. 14.—There is a complete absence of knowledge at the American state department, at the British embassy and at the Japanese legation of the agreement reported from Mexico between Great Britain and Japan to build a ship canal by the Nicaragua route in opposition to the projected Panama canal. It is pointed out that the United States government has kept alive its option to select the Nicaragua route at any time it pleases, and it is therefore in a position to prevent any other nation from undertaking the canal building project there without its consent.

THE FUTURE KING AND QUEEN OF NORWAY

PRINCE ALEXANDER EDWARD
CHRISTIAN FREDERICK



PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK

Christiania, Nov. 14.—The government will introduce a bill in the Norwegian parliament November 16, authorizing the election of a king of Norway

General Strike Ordered

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—In view of the condemnation to death of many of the sailors who mutinied at Cronstadt, the delay in carrying out the reforms outlined in the imperial manifesto, the proclamation of martial law in Poland and other repressive acts, the council of workmen's delegates has decided to proclaim a general strike throughout Russia today.

Outbreak at Vladivostock

(Continued from Page One.)

sia will be the day of Poland's destruction. The Polish people are quite reconciled to be part of Russia under the new condition of the latter's existence, but we demand legislative, administrative and judicial autonomy."

M. Menshikov, in a strong article, warns the government that it would be fatal to spill the blood of Poland, arguing that autonomy could be granted without danger to the empire and that with such a solution Russia could always count on the powerful, firm friendship of the Polish people. The article concludes as follows: "If Russia and Poland are not wise enough to avert the calamity it is my deep conviction that we are on the eve of the most dreadful insurrection in Poland's history, and one which will be charged by the most violent reprisals."

The radical press today is not sparing in its denunciation of the government's action in putting Poland under martial law, declaring that it is a plain violation of the spirit of the reform manifesto; but it is evident that the government has recovered its nerve and is determined to use severe measures if necessary to keep order.

Half a dozen governors, including the governors of Odessa, Tomsk and Kazan, who signally failed to prevent disorders, have been summarily dismissed, at Count Witte's instigation.

The clergy with other classes continue their intercessions for the Kronstadt mutineers, 151 of whom are reported to have been condemned to death. A hundred orthodox priests have issued an appeal for mercy to the emperor.

There has been little improvement in the agrarian situation in the central provinces. The peasants in many cases are fighting among themselves and organized bands are attacking villages of considerable size for the purpose of plundering them.

A state of war has been declared in Vladivostock. Probably, declares say, the Chinese quarter has been entirely destroyed and that the uprising is now under control.

Russia is on the brink of another general strike. The council of workmen's delegates, in conjunction with the social democrats, at a meeting tonight resolved to obtain a working day of eight hours by revolutionary means if necessary. All employers are determined to oppose the demand and the situation is critical. Prince Ursloff, former governor of Tver, central Russia, was today appointed assistant minister of the interior second to General Trepoff.

Thieves Lynched by Poles
Warsaw, Nov. 14.—At Pultusk the peasants organized for the purpose of driving out or lynching the thieves who took advantage of the present disturbances to loot and plunder. The lynchings killed 11 and fearfully mutilated 20 of the thieves. Some newspaper men were arrested in Warsaw this morning and the police searched their offices.

A meeting to protest against the proclamation of martial law took place at Lublin last night and was fired on by the police.

The population, though greatly angered by the government communication regarding autonomy, has up to the present been self-restrained.

Soldiers Kill Many Persons
Chernigoff, Russia, Nov. 14.—While peasants were engaged in burning the farm buildings of a Cossack landowner near the village of Ledeneff today they were surprised by mounted infantry, who fired on them, killing or wounding many.

There have been a number of minor combats attended by fatalities between Manchurians who came from a distance and the peasants in this neighborhood.

Peasants Pillage Village
Samara, Russia, Nov. 14.—A mob of peasants today attacked and pillaged the village of Kosich, a few miles distant. The better classes of the population fled to Samara.

Troops Intervene
Yemseisk (Siberia), Nov. 14.—The troops here were forced to intervene today and scatter a mob which was attacking the treasury, the police station and the residences of the rich. The security of food was one of the causes of the outbreak.

Four Hundred Tartars Killed
Tiflis, Nov. 14.—It is reported that in the government of Erivan seven hundred Armenians from a number of villages attacked the Tartar village of Gorg, killing 400 of the villagers, and plundered and burned all property.

Moscow, Nov. 14.—A strike has broken out in a group of factories beyond the river. Troops have been sent to the scene.

ENGINEER KILLED.
Fatally Crushed While Under Locomotive Oiling Machinery.

Hornellsville, N. Y., Nov. 14.—While Horace Plummer, a well-known engineer, was under his engine today oiling the machinery an attendant started the engine, inflicting injuries which may prove fatal.

GREENE AND GAYNOR.
Trial of Celebrated Case Will Not Commence Until January 1.

Savannah, Nov. 14.—The trial of Benjamin D. Green and John F. Gaynor on charges of conspiracy to defeat the United States government will not begin until after January 1st next. Green and Gaynor are still in jail here and there will be no effort made to secure their release on bail.

CHINA'S BOYCOTT.
Fight Against American Goods Assumes Grave Proportions.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Cable advices to the state department from Singapore say the anti-American boycott in that quarter, which was thought to be practically suppressed, has taken on a decidedly serious aspect. Many anonymous letters have been received by merchants who have dealt in American goods which have had the effect of completely paralyzing the trade, which, in Singapore, is very largely conducted by Chinese merchants. It is feared by the state department that this is only the beginning of further serious trouble. The department finds it very difficult to deal with this phase of the boycott, for the reason that it exists, not in China proper, but in a British dependency. The only feasible course appears to be to require the Chinese government to use its moral influence with Chinese subjects outside of China to desist from further attack upon American trade.

A COMPLETE CURE.
Made of purified, odorless and tasteless petroleum, the purest of glycerine and phospholipates, Angier's Emulsion quickly cures the cough, strengthens the throat and lungs, assists digestion, calms the stomach and effects a complete cure of all the symptoms. Distinctly specifies "Angier's" Emulsion when buying.

CARD OF THANKS
On behalf of myself and family, I tender my sincere thanks to the men of the Royal Engineers, Fifth Regiment, and the many friends who, by their floral offerings and presence, showed their sympathy in our recent bereavement.

C. M. COOKSON.

FISHING BANKS OF NORTH PACIFIC

Chart Published by U. S. Hydrographic Dept. Showing Locations of Grounds.

The Pacific Coast fisheries have been charted by the United States hydrographic department. The charts show that northwest of Vancouver Island is a large bank where cod, halibut and red rock fish are taken in large numbers. This is one of the easiest banks to fish. The water is charted at 41 fathoms and the season is from March to September. The area of this bank is given as 2,000 to 3,000 square miles, with a bottom of sand and gravel.

Flattery bank, off Cape Flattery, is an excellent ground for halibut, but the other fish are not found in such numbers as on the other banks charted. The bank covers an area of 1,100 square miles, but the best fishing is about 11 miles northwest from Cape Flattery; Lighthouse and covering an area of about 35 square miles.

The chart gives Willapa bank, off Gray's Harbor, Wash., as fairly abundant for halibut, black cod and red rock fish, but states that this bank has not been fully tested. It covers an area of 110 square miles, with a depth of water of from 42 to 90 fathoms, with a bottom of rocks, gray sand and mud.

The chart gives only two mackerel banks, and these have not been thoroughly tested. One is near Attu Island and the other around Atka Island. The depth of water or size of the banks is not given, and the statement is simply that mackerel are known to inhabit these two sections in fairly large quantities.

The principal banks for cod fishing recorded in the chart are in the northern waters. Slime bank, in Behing Sea, named from an intermediate zone of jellyfish which cover fishing lines and bait with slime; Baird bank, at Bristol Bay, and Portlock Bank, northeast of Kodiak Island, are the largest banks where codfish and small halibut are numerous and red rock fish fairly abundant.

Slime bank covers an area of 1,445 square miles, and the depth of water is from 20 to 50 fathoms. The bottom is black sand and gravel. Baird bank is the largest given in the chart. It covers 9,200 square miles and the depth of the water is recorded as from 11 to 53 fathoms. The bottom is gray sand, black sand and gravel. Portlock bank has 6,800 square miles, with a depth of water ranging from 37 to 67 fathoms, and a bottom of gray sand, gravel and broken shells. Another one of the larger banks and where the greatest depth of water is given is Albatross bank, southeast of Kodiak Island. While this bank has not been as fully investigated as the others, as fully investigated as the others, cod, small halibut and red rock fish are said to be fairly plentiful. The bank extends over 3,700 square miles, and the depth of water ranges from 27 to 90 fathoms.

Halibut banks are also shown north, northwest, southwest and southeast of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

BORN

OTTAWA—At Walpole Cottage, Ross Bay, November 13, the wife of Wm. E. Ottawa, of a daughter.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS
Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.
A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—Board and residence wanted. Write terms and address to Box 342 this office.

WANTED—To rent, small furnished house for the winter months. Address, giving particulars, "M. C." P. O. Box 192, 115 WANTED—Gentlemen or ladies—\$800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. M. A. O'Keefe, 157 Bay street, Toronto.

TO LET—First class and old established milk business will be sold; a great bargain to an immediate buyer. For price and terms apply A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street.

TO LET—Furnished cottage, 64 Collinson street; afternoon.

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY
Phone 566. Cor. Yates & Broad Sts.

COAL!
Washed Nut Coal, a good domestic fuel,
\$5.00 PER TON DELIVERED

J. KINGHAM & CO.
Victoria Agents for the
Nanaimo Collieries.

Sack and Lump Coal\$6.50 per ton
Washed Nut Coal 5.00 per ton
Washed Pea Coal 4.50 per ton
Delivered to any part within city limits.

Best Dry Cordwood \$3.75 per Cord

Office: 34 BROAD STREET
TELEPHONE 647

Show Cases
We manufacture Up-to-date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

DICKSON & HOWES
Phone 1105. 131-133 Johnson St.

WOODBURNING OUTFITS & SUPPLIES
JUST RECEIVED!

ARTISTIC FRAMING AND ARTIST MATERIALS OUR SPECIALTY.
Mail Orders Receive Our Careful Attention

"The Art Gallery"
JOS. SOMMERS, Prop.
50 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

HERE Are You Going to Spend Your Holiday? Why, North Saanich Hotel!
Sure! Good roads, good everything, and the best of attention. Boats, Swing, and Free Ritz meets all trains.
GASOLINE KEPT IN STOCK FOR AUTOMOBILES, ETC
C. O. BOWN, Manager.

MODERN HEATING PLANT AND UP TO DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. BEST MEALS IN TOWN, 25 CENTS

The Queen's Hotel
WILLIAM BAYLISS, Proprietor.
EUROPEAN PLAN—Room Only, 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 per day.
AMERICAN PLAN—Room and Board, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day.
Bus Absolutely Free. VICTORIA Baths Free to Guests

Willows, Campbell River, B.C.

For the best HUNTING and FISHING in the province—ELK, DEER, TROUT, BIG SALMON. Guides and boats on hand; new hotel; excellent accommodation. For particulars write to THULIN BROS., Lund, B. C.

MACHINERY AND ENGINE REPAIRS

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, PIPE AND FITTINGS.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS RAMGAY & PATTON
Phone 1022. No. 7 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C.
All Work Promptly Attended to, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

LARITZ NURSERY
Carey Road

SHADE TREES!
Elm, chestnut, linden, sycamore, maple, birch, double Hawthorn, both scarlet and white; copper, beech, tulip tree, mountain ash, acacia, English oak, etc., etc., in well grown trees of all sizes from 6 ft. to 12 ft. high, repeatedly transplanted and with a fine root system. Now is the time to plant these. Don't wait till the hot summer sun reminds you that some shade along your street and in front of your house is very desirable. Get price list today.

The Tyee Copper Co., LIMITED

PURCHASERS AND SMELTERS OF
COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER ORES

Smelting Works at Ladysmith, V. I.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, W. J. WATSON,
Duncans Station Ladysmith
GENERAL MANAGER. SMELTER MANAGER.

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Following new goods just arrived: All kinds of Silk Goods, Silk Crepe Kimonos, new stylish Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets; all kinds of embroidered Dinner Centre Pieces, Dollies, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs; Chocolate and Tea Set, Cups and Vases; also a variety of Toys, etc.

J. M. NAGANO & CO. BALMORAL BLOCK
61 DOUGLAS STREET

HOTEL SITE

Centrally located in the heart of a business thoroughfare of the City of Vancouver. I have been instructed to offer 44x132 feet specially adapted for Hotel. On this property is erected a Two-Storey Brick Building, which, with a small outlay, could be improved—and a license guaranteed. The price is low and the terms good. For further particulars apply to

W. A. CLARK
63 Hastings Street West
VANCOUVER

Developing and Printing
Blue Printing and Enlargements. Photo Supplies.

FLEMING BROS., 50 1/2 Gov't St

Canadian Northwest Oil Co., Ltd.
Non Personal Liability

NOTICE

The Directors have appointed Mr. W. J. Yarrow, of Victoria, B. C., sole agent for the sale of Company's shares in and for British Columbia. No sales made by others will be recognized unless same be endorsed by said W. J. Yarrow, or through the Secretary at head office of Company.

A. MAXWELL, ATTY. C.E., Secy. of Board.
Head Office, 88 1/2 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of John William Christopher, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" that all creditors of the Estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 9th day of December, 1905, to send particulars of their claims duly verified to the undersigned, solicitors for Herietta Christopher, executrix of the said estate; and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

DATED at Victoria, B. C., this 8th day of November, 1905.
DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMICKSON,
20 Bastion Street, VICTORIA, B.C., Solicitors for the said Executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the Goldstream Hotel, Goldstream, B. C., to Arthur Slater.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1905.
WILLIAM MONTEITH,
Assignee of the Downs Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the License Commissioners for Esquimalt District at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Halt Way House," Esquimalt road, to Alexander Shupson.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1905.
JOHN FOSTER,
Witness: C. K. Courtney,



Gives life to food because its principal ingredient is phosphate—a tonic builder.

ALL GROCERS.

Genuine Cognac Brandy

Much brandy offered is not the genuine Cognac article—the recognized good brandy the world over.

Cognac Brandy is made under strict government supervision—to prevent frauds and injustice. Many brandies made far away from the country of the Charente, of which country Cognac is the chief city, are styled "Cognac" by their unscrupulous makers. If you specify

MARTELL'S THREE STAR BRANDY

you get a genuine Cognac brandy, and at the same time the best brandy made.

FOR SALE BY LEADING WINE MERCHANTS.

The Men Who Won Trafalgar

Article Full of Interesting Reminiscences From Navy and Military Record.

Stop-Gate One Hundred Years Ago to the Torrent of Napoleon's Flood.

Navy and Military Record.

One hundred years ago exactly the men of the British Royal Navy acted as a stop-gate to the torrent of Napoleon's overwhelming flood of victory, destroying his power at sea, and made possible what has not inaptly been called "the long peace." They saved this country from invasion, not by patrolling the English Channel and watching over the various ports of the Empire, but by advancing the first line of defence to the enemy's shore, chasing his fleet around the Mediterranean, across to the West Indies and back, and finally bringing him to battle out of the port of Cadiz, off Cape Trafalgar, with results that need not be retold.

What of the men, then, who under the great naval hero brought about this result? What manner of men were they, and were they of the same type, or did they differ from the men who man the 36,000-ton battleships of today? For one thing, the men of the old navy were not against, nor had they the domestic feeling of love and veneration for their leader. Villeneuve, their commander-in-chief, was a superb seaman, who had proved himself in campaigns and as a leader in a dozen fights. Writing to his wife in the preceding August, he said his fleet was seriously defective in gunnery and rigging, that he had not officers and had men, that the British, who were aware of this, would not hesitate to attack, even with an inferior force. For a reader's conception of what manner of men they were who fought and conquered so effectively the fleet under Villeneuve it will be best to glance at the "British Blue" of today.

The modern British seaman taken at ages varying from 16 to 18 years, all above the latter age being rated as men. Speaking of the man body, these engage to serve continuously for twelve years from that age, when, if they desire to go on for pension, they re-engage for a further period of ten years, being then at the age of forty, entitled to pensions, according to the position they have earned, of from £19 to £52 per annum for life. It goes without saying, therefore, that the men who thus serve the country are, for the sake of their pension, steady, respectable fellows, and as their duties are of a nature which calls the highest qualities of reflection and good judgment into play—handling electric motors, hydraulic loading and unloading arrangements, the intricate mechanism of submarines and the underwater discharging gear for torpedoes, compressed air reservoirs, and all the other thousand-and-one delicate instruments in use for wireless and other systems of electricity—it will be seen that a modern man-of-war's man must be a man of many parts, with a more than elementary knowledge of physics and mechanics.

Things were different afloat in 1805.

To the ships brought down from the "Ordinary" came the captain and such of his officers as he had had time to select after being offered the command. With him also came a few "followers," consisting of men who, disliking service in command ships, or being attached to the person of the captain, followed him from ship to ship. These alone were the nucleus of the crew. As soon as the pennant had been hoisted to show that the ship was commissioned, the captain set up his recruiting office in some public-house near where seamen generally congregated, and also despatched all his lieutenants (except the first, who remained on board till the ship to other coast towns to gather in what volunteers they could. As these were obtained they were despatched in batches on board and set to work in preparing the vessel for sea.

The success of this process varied in the ratio of the popularity of the captain, and after a reasonable time had been spent in the effort to complete the ship's company by volunteers, the Admiralty was appealed to, and gave permission to the captain to "press" men. This word press does not refer to the compulsory method of enlisting them, but to the fact that each man on being seized was handed the sum of one shilling "imprest" money, which sum, together with his "conduct money," or traveling expenses, was debited to the Crown. It will be seen at once that enlistment was a slow and uncertain method, and under which, while real seamen were obtained, the system was governed by the number in the market who had spent all their cash, for it was a cardinal article of faith with the "salts" never to "ship" until all the money from their previous service was exhausted. Imprestment, on the other hand, while it yielded a larger number of men, some few of them seamen, resulted in a ship being manned with a heterogeneous collection of all types and ages, who had barely to be taught the business of the sea. So well was this understood that in previous years the larger towns of the United Kingdom offered additional bounties with the object of dispensing with the "press." For instance, in 1770 Montrose and Edinburgh offered bounties of £2 2s. to able, and £1 1s. to ordinary seamen; Aberdeen and Dundee £1 1s. to able, and £1 1s. to ordinary seamen; and other Scottish and English towns varying amounts. Merchant seamen just returning from a voyage were liable to be "pressed," while many were taken out of outward bound vessels in the cloths of the Channel; indeed, without some such leniency of the men it would have been hardly with Britain's navy in storm or action.

In addition to this scouring of the towns by means of the press-gang, magistrates were in the habit of writing to captains outfitting ships asking them to take the sturdy fellows who were in prison for all sorts of offences, and this was frequently done, certainly not to the better morality of the men of the lower deck. With such a crew, probably one-half of which had never been to sea before, a captain was despatched to a foreign station, or even against the enemy; and it is due simply to the fact that all the appliances of naval war were at that time of an elementary character, and the all-potent factors the knowledge, courage and dash of the officers, backed by the bravery of the men, and, further, the fact that the navies of our adversaries were even more manned and equipped worse off, that the battle was generally declared on our side.

In 1795, when great numbers of men were required, an act was passed which compelled the counties to provide men according to population, and this was done by means of bounties ranging from £10 to £70. It speaks well for the virile qualities of the race that in the day of battle the power of example of officers

and veteran shipmates had such an effect that with an enemy numerically superior, with a greater number of ships of the line, and with a superior armament opposed to the British fleet, twenty-seven of the thirty-three of the enemy's ships were either captured, destroyed, or driven into his ports, and the greatest sea battle of all history was won for the British Crown.

If, therefore, with such an untrained and heterogeneous body of men, lacking cohesion and esprit de corps, a great number fighting their first battle with weapons the manipulation of which was new to them, great results were achieved, it is reasonable to hope that with the modern man-of-war's man, trained from boyhood to the use of weapons of precision, acquainted with every corner of the box of machinery which composes the warship of today, coupled with his proved quality of self-reliance and general adaptability, commensurate results will follow should the British fleet be again joined in battle with one or more of the Great Powers.

A HOME MADE HAPPY BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

About two months ago our baby girl had a measles which settled on her lungs and at last resulted in a severe attack of bronchitis. We had two doctors but no relief was obtained. Everybody thought she would die. I went to eight different stores to find a certain remedy which had been recommended to me, and failed to get it, when one of the storekeepers insisted that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did so, and our baby is alive and well today.—Geo. W. Spence, Holly Springs, N. C. There is no better preparation on the market than this remedy for a cough as well as colds, croup and whooping cough. It is especially good for children as it contains nothing injurious and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists.

FANNING ISLAND.

Proprietary Rights Over the Small Island—The Cable Station.

Reuter's Agency has received from Suva, Fiji, Melbourne date of September 12, the following communication concerning the proprietary rights over Fanning Island, where the British Pacific cable lands on its stretch across the Pacific. The long protracted litigation between the many claimants to the islands of Fanning and Washington in the North Pacific has been brought to a conclusion in a suit in the Court of the Chief Judicial Commissioner of the Western Pacific at Suva. In this suit James Bicknell, of Honolulu, was the plaintiff, and the executors of the late William Greig and the beneficiaries under his will were the defendants. His Honor has decreed that the deceased William Greig and George Bicknell (the plaintiff's predecessor in title) acquired a possessory title to the two islands by long undisturbed and undisputed possession, and the plaintiff and the defendants are now respectively entitled to an undivided moiety of the property. His Honor has directed that the islands be sold by public auction at Suva early next year. With reference to the above, Reuter's Agency states that H. M. S. Caroline formally took over possession of Fanning Island in March, 1888. Subsequently a piece of land 36 acres in extent, covered with jungle and broken coral on the northwest side of the island, was set apart for the purposes of the Pacific cable. In 1898, the high commissioner for the Western Pacific notified the heirs of Messrs. W. Greig and Bicknell, who owned rights on Fanning Island, that H. M. government reserved to the Crown the right to resume any portion of Fanning or Washington islands that might be required for cable purposes. Whatever action might have been taken with regard to the sale of local rights, Reuter's Agency is informed that this must not be taken as implying in any sense the alienation of these islands from the British Empire or any abrogation of the rights of the Imperial government with respect to them. Fanning Island was named after an American naval officer, while two other islands of the same group—namely, Washington and Fanning—also received American names. The island is administered by a deputy commissioner, who is the superintendent of the Pacific cable. He is also deputy commissioner for Washington Island, under the high commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

A Sunday Feature.—The Colonist has completed arrangements for the publication simultaneously with the New York Herald of its Sunday "Children's Page." The fact that this matter is prepared for and is used by America's greatest journal is a guarantee of quality, and that it is bound to prove of interest to the public of Victoria. The first instalment of the new service will appear in next Sunday's issue of this paper.

DAILY FASHION HINTS

Published by the Colonist by Special Arrangement With the American Fashion Company.



Girls' Suspender Dress.—Blas plaid in brown and blue was chosen for this pretty dress, with a trimming of black ribbon velvet on the shoulder bretelles. The suspenders are notched and fasten with fancy buttons. White mercerized vesting makes a prettily delicate glimpse to wear with the dress. Plaid silk or cashmere with a glimpse of

white China silk will make a smart and pretty dress. Albatross, muslin, velvet, tulle or moiré are also very desirable materials. The dress may be trimmed with bias folds of material if desired. The pleated skirt is finished with rows of stitching. This dress requires 1 1/2 yards of 32 inch material for waist and 2 1/2 yards same width for skirt.

A LAW SUIT OF MUCH INTEREST

Ownership of Hydraulic Leases In Atlin Knotty Point In Question.

The interesting case of the Attorney-General vs. Ruffner will soon come up in the Supreme Court, when will be decided the ownership of certain hydraulic lease ground in Atlin, the value of which is in the neighborhood of \$100,000, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. Mr. A. D. Taylor, who is familiar with conditions in that mining district, has been retained to act for the Attorney-General.

In 1899 Dr. Mitchell, who came out from England, went to Atlin and was one of the first men in that district after it had attracted attention. With him associated he staked leases on Pine creek at Discovery. Amongst these were three leases, known as D, E and F, of the Earth and Cosmopolitan group. They applied for hydraulic leases to the Minister of Mines, and an order-in-council was passed on the recommendation of the gold commissioner, and while the leases may have been issued, the plaintiff states that they were prepared, and that there was delay in the issuance of them.

Prior to this there had been many disputes regarding the locations on Pine creek. Amongst the valuable properties were those known as the Stevedyke claim, and the Deeks' claim, the latter being held by Mr. J. F. Deeks of this city. Subsequent to the passing of the order-in-council authorizing the granting of leases respecting the D, E and F ground, Mr. J. M. Ruffner, who is known as a very large operator at present in the district, staked what is alleged to be the same ground previously applied for, and for which the leases were actually prepared. He applied for leases, and these were issued by the gold commissioner in June, 1902.

As Dr. Mitchell's friends claimed the same property, they began negotiations with the government to obtain rectification of what they considered a legal wrong and a great hardship. After negotiations were carried on for an extensive period, the present action was entered by the Attorney-General, applying for cancellation of the leases issued to Mr. Ruffner.

CONSUMPTION OF COPPER.

A London Expert's Opinion Concerning the Stocks and Values.

A certain amount of nervousness has found expression lately with regard to the possible over-production of copper, says the London Financier. Under these circumstances a gentleman of considerable authority on the Metal Exchange is interesting.

He speaks as follows: "Consumption in Europe has never been so good as now, and stocks were never so low. The continued decline in our supplies is getting alarming. There are now only 8,000 tons in stock in England and France, of which 6,000 tons are in bar copper (standard) in England. Out of this over 3,000 tons are already sold to consumers, leaving barely 3,000 tons as counters for the world's copper market, and most of this will disappear into furnaces during the next three months.

Our market is considerably oversold, as shown by the large backwardation. We are very bullish. To this testimony concerning copper prices in Europe may be added the following cable information from New York, received by a city office from its agent: "Copper very firm; consumption very good. Spot copper, 20 cents. We look for an advance unless you grow weaker."

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR CROUP

With the dry, cold weather of the early winter months, parents of croupy children should be on the alert for ominous symptoms. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is kept in the home. If this medicine is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough has appeared, the attack may be warded off. Mrs. S. Rosenthal, of Turner, Michigan, says: "We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ourselves and children for several years, and like it very much. I think it is the only remedy for croup and can highly recommend it." For sale by all druggists.

A CARIBOO PIONEER.

Miner Who Has Been in Country for Forty-three Years Visits Ashcroft.

For forty-three years Archibald Johnson has been a miner in Cariboo and most of the time on Williams and Lightning creeks, says the Ashcroft Journal. He came to Ashcroft this week for the first time and is now in Kamloops at the provincial home, where he will stay until cured of rheumatism, when he will go back to Stanley. There is no place like Cariboo, in his estimation, and surely 43 years of one's life spent in one place, with but one short break, ought to be long enough for a person to have pretty decided opinions about it.

A native of Scotland, he came to Canada when very young and made his home at Chatham, Ont. In 1862 he was on the Fraser River making his way to Williams Creek, which he reached the following year. He is now in his 88th year.

Mr. Johnson speaks very favorably of the deep diggings in Cariboo, especially of Williams. This property he thinks is sure to be rich and will pay well. Quartz mining will, he thinks, be a feature of the mining industry of Cariboo some day.

OPENING OF THE PALMS.

The Palms, the late Mikado tea and coffee rooms, on Fort Street, which have undergone a complete transformation internally during the past few weeks, is completed, and it is now perhaps the prettiest cafe and most homelike lunch and tea rooms, not only in the city, but on the whole Pacific Coast. The interior decorations were placed in the hands of the Melrose Company and are quite up to their usual standard of excellence. The walls are hung in an exquisite shade of green, with a frieze of soft brown on which is painted a row of dainty teacups, the work of the clever artist, Paul Beyrout; while the carpets and draperies, put in place by Weller Bros., are in perfect harmony with the other interior fittings, and with a pretty display of China flowers, tastefully arranged, add a cosy and homelike touch to Victoria's pretty little lunch and tea rooms.

Evening dinners and afternoon suppers will be a feature with "The Palms," so that ladies in search of a "cup that cheers" will assuredly find

TICKET OFFICE

Cor. Government and Yates Sts., Victoria, B.C.



Transcontinental Trains Daily

One of which is the popular "North Coast Limited," the electric lighted train between the North Pacific Coast and the East. Up-to-date Pullman and Tourist Sleepers on all trains. Dining Car service unsurpassed. Pullman tickets issued. Close connection made with all trains by boat from Victoria.

Atlantic steamship tickets issued to all European points. Christmas rates now in effect.

Tickets issued to all Eastern and Southern Ports. For further information call at the office or phone No. 456.

A. D. CHARLTON, A. G. P. A., N. P. R., Portland, Ore.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent, Victoria, B. C.

"The Palms" a most acceptable and convenient place of call. Mrs. Twigg, under whose instructions the alterations were carried out, has certainly displayed excellent taste throughout, and is now reaping her reward in congratulations by the numerous patrons and friends who frequent her hand-some little place, which is bound to become one of the most popular places of its kind in the city in the near future.

Interesting to Wholesalers.—W. Ramsay, of Ramsay & Phillips, general merchants at Dauphin and Gilbert Plains, has just returned from Kamloops, where he has spent the summer, says the Winnipeg Free Press. After sizing up the business situation at Kamloops six months ago, Mr. Ramsay bought an interest in McArthur & Harper's general store, which is the largest mercantile establishment in the British Columbia interior. The business has turned out to be so satisfactory that Mr. Ramsay has decided to take over the whole concern, and at the same time continue the Dauphin and Gilbert Plains business.

WISE MOTHERS

always keep a bottle of Griffiths' Menthol Liniment

in the house. Greatest cure for croup ever known. Breaks up a cough or cold in a night. Stops headache and neuralgia in 15 minutes. Heals cuts, abrasions, bruises and burns. 25c. a bottle—at druggists. The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

WATSON'S THEATRE

81—PHONE—81

MATINEE TODAY

Last Performance

TONIGHT

Joanqu Miller's Great Play

THE DANITES

Starting Thursday: "My Turn Next," and "David Garlick."

Prices.....10c, 25c, 35c.

GRAND

There will be a Matinee Monday.

Daily Matinees, 3 p. m.

Daily, 7:30 to 10:30

Gen. admission 10c, reserved 20c

Matinees 10c all over.

ROBT. JAMIESON, Manager

Week of November 13.

CHIQUITA—The smallest woman in the world.

THOMAS MEEGAN & CO.

ZOUROULAKIS

IDA RUSSELL

MAUD HUGHES

NEW MOVING PICTURES

Go where the crowds go.

50 JOHNSON STREET.

SAVOY THEATRE

R. J. McDONELL, Manager.

Week of November 13, 1905

HERBERT CHELSEY CO.

CLOSE BROS.

MONS. HERBERT

JOHN FIELDING

WIDOW CARTER

CANADIAN PACIFIC

To all Points in Canada and United States

Imperial Express leaves Vancouver at 3:30 p. m., Daily.

Through Tourist Cars for Toronto, Mondays and Fridays; for Montreal, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and for Boston, Wednesdays.

B. C. Coast Service

For Skagway—Steamer Amur, Nov. 9 and 20.

For Northern B. C. Ports—Steamer Tees, 1st and 15th each month.

For West Coast—Steamer Queen City, Nov. 1, 10 and 20.

For New Westminster—Steamer Otter, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 a. m.

VANCOUVER & SEATTLE SERVICE

Steamer Princess Victoria leaves Victoria for Vancouver daily at 1:00 a. m.

Steamer Princess Beatrice leaves Victoria for Seattle daily at 9:00 p. m.

Geo. L. COURTNEY, Dist. Freight & Pass Agt.

86 Government St.

The Stages of the Preliminary Mail and Passenger Service of

The White Pass & Yukon

Route

Now operating between White Horse and Dawson, will be superseded by the regular stage about December 1. For information apply to the GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT, Vancouver, B. C.

CHICAGO

REACHED MOST QUICKLY AND COMFORTABLY VIA



And Direct Connections at Chicago. With Limited Trains East.

Buffet Library Cars, Pullman Sleeper, Free Pulling Chair Cars and Dining Cars afford the best of everything.

FAST TIME

All agents sell tickets via this route. For complete information ask your agent, or write

F. W. PARKER,

General Agent,

720 Second Ave., Seattle.

Oceanic S. S. Co.

SS. MAHIMOSA, for Tahiti, Nov. 22.

SS. SIERRA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Nov. 23.

SS. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, Dec. 1, 11 a. m.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

Allan, American, Anchor, Atlantic Transport, Canadian Pacific, Cunard, Doughty, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Red Star, White Star

For full information apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY,

86 Government Street, Victoria.

For San Francisco

LEAVE VICTORIA 7:30 P. M.

City of Puebla, Umatilla, or Queen, Nov. 9, 14, 19, 24, Dec. 1. For Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

Excursion Around the Sound Every 5 Days

For Southeastern Alaska

Connecting at Skagway with W.P. & Y.Ry.

Leave Seattle 9 p. m., Cottage City or Humboldt, Nov. 14, 23, 25.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Hawaii, etc. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates. TICKET OFFICES—86 Government and 61 Wharf Street.

C. D. DUNN, Gen. Pass. Agt., San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

THE COMFORTABLE WAY.

Ticket and Freight Office, 75 Government Street.

2 TRANSCONTINENTAL 2

TRAINS DAILY

2 NIGHTS TO ST. PAUL

3 NIGHTS TO CHICAGO

4 NIGHTS TO NEW YORK

Leave Victoria daily at 9 p. m., SS. "BEATRICE," connecting with the FAST MAIL, leaving Seattle daily at 8 a. m., and FAMOUS FLYER at 8 p. m.

Vancouver-Seattle Route

Vancouver Limited—Leave Vancouver, B. C., at 10:00 p. m.; arrive, 10:00 p. m. Leave Seattle, 4:00 p. m.; arrive, 10:00 p. m.

Great Northern S. S. Co.

SS. "DAKOTA" sails December 16.

For full information call on or address

S. G. YERKES, E. R. STEPHEN,

A. G. P. A., General Agent,

Seattle, Wash. Victoria, B. C.

EXCELLENT Train Service

BETWEEN

CHICAGO, LONDON,

HAMILTON, TORONTO,

MONTREAL, QUEBEC,

PORTLAND, BOSTON,

And the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

ALSO TO BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

For Time Tables, etc., address

Geo. W. VAUX,

Assistant Gen'l.

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year\$5.00
Six months2.50
Three months1.25

TO ADVERTISERS—Copy of changes of advertisements intended for next day's insertion must be sent in not later than 6 p. m. each day. Advertisements (other than classified) for insertion in Sunday's issue must be in hand not later than Friday night.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The Vancouver office of The Colonist has been removed to 612 Hastings street, corner of Howe, where patrons and others will find this paper on file, and where all information may be obtained as to subscription and advertising rates. C. F. Beaven is in charge of the office.

HOW THE ORACLE WAS WORKED.

One of the many devices used in Alberta to win the election there, and now being used in Saskatchewan to win the election in that province, was to endeavor to make the electors believe that if the new Liberal government were not elected it would practically mean the defeat of the Laurier government and the killing of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, leaving all that vast country to the tender mercies of the C. P. R. monopoly. It was the same old game that was so successfully worked in British Columbia, and notwithstanding that the contracts for large sections of the Grand Trunk Pacific are let, it succeeded in Alberta beyond even the hopes of those who worked the oracle.

If the above statements could not be verified in black and white, our readers would undoubtedly believe that it was all political fiction, so absurd do they appear. The Winnipeg Free Press, however, which has been directing a very vigorous campaign in the new provinces on behalf of the Liberals, appealed to the electors as follows:

"If Alberta failed to go Liberal on November 9, the G. T. P. Company would be compelled, by loss of credit, to practically stop work on November 10.

"If condemned in the West, the government would necessarily have to reconsider its position at the next session. The inevitable attempt could not fail to arouse such a parliamentary crisis as Canada has never seen yet.

"We should have, as every politician knows, such a period of strife, of business disorder, of harm to the public credit, and of danger to the very existence of confederation, as would shake the country, west and east alike, to its very foundations. The Grand Trunk Pacific credit would expire of the mere evidence that its enemies were sure to come into power soon.

"If the electors of the new provinces can be gulled by the contrary cries of its trusted henchmen, to elect one of them premier of Alberta and another premier of Saskatchewan, then they will richly deserve what they will certainly get, the destruction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and its projected network of branches—the restoration of the threatened C. P. R. monopoly—and a confirmed subordination to the magnates from whose power no living Westerner may ever see escape."

The Toronto News says it is shameful that federal and provincial issues should be mixed up in this way. It contends, and it was formerly one of the fundamental principles of the Liberal party, that the two should be kept entirely separate. This principle, it says, has been flagrantly violated in the new provinces. The premierships have been treated as part of the federal patronage; Mr. Haultain is attacked with the whole force of the Dominion government, because he dares to defend provincial rights, and now the people of Alberta are informed that unless they bow the knee to Tammany, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be abandoned.

The News rightly calls this a shameless abandonment of Liberal principles; but then what do the Liberals of today care for principles? There may be an element in the party to whom an appeal to decency could be made, but that element generally, as it is locally in Victoria and the province of British Columbia, is outside of the ring which controls the machine, and can only make itself felt on election day.

The same kind of cry which was used in Alberta is also being used in Saskatchewan with great effect. The paper owned and edited by Walter Scott, the Liberal premier, practically repeats editorially the Free Press statements about railways. It says, for instance: "Last week's issue of The Leader contained two announcements of very great importance to the people of this province in general and of this city in particular. One announcement was that simultaneously with the construction of its main line to Edmonton the Grand Trunk Pacific would build branch lines to Regina, Prince Albert, Calgary, Battleford and

possibly Yorkton, and that both main line and branches would be ready to handle a share of the crop of 1907." The other announcement was about Jim Hill building into the Northwest and extending his line to Regina. There is also another about the Canadian Northern having secured a charter to build from Manitoba through the southern part of the province of Regina. The whole of this network of proposed railways and freedom from the "coercion" and "shackles" of the C. P. R., is made conditional upon the success of the Liberals. "It therefore," says the Leader, "behoves the people of Saskatchewan to return to power a government pledged to do all in its power to encourage railway construction and competition in the new province."

As though it made an atom of difference to the railway companies whether Walter Scott became premier of Saskatchewan or not. Yet, the pity of it is, in the excitement of elections, people can be made to believe these insane things.

IRRIGATION A FEDERAL ENTERPRISE.

Some time ago the Colonist called attention to the great irrigation enterprises that are being carried out by the Federal government in the arid belt of the United States and expressed the opinion that similar enterprises should be undertaken in Canada, where necessary, by the federal authorities. In the American West many millions of acres of most excellent land is being brought, or will be brought, into cultivation, which will materially add to the producing area of the United States. The work is being carried on for the general benefit of the country, the government looking to the increase of population and development for a return of the immense outlay involved, although the land reclaimed is within the jurisdiction of the states and will, when reclaimed, be state-administered.

In calling attention to the importance of the work we took occasion to point out that similar considerations should prevail in the Dominion, and that the Federal authorities should investigate the possibilities of the dry belt in British Columbia, much of which is within the Dominion railway belt, and hence the property of the Dominion, where not already alienated. Some of our contemporaries at the time thought that the suggestion was one which could not be entertained by the Dominion government, as the duty of developing the province internally devolved upon the local administration.

We find, however, that Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture, has just returned to Ottawa after a visit to irrigated areas of the western states, where he went to study the subject of irrigation at close range. In the Montreal Herald, his own organ, we are informed that "Mr. Fisher is of the opinion that a vast area of land in Canada—particularly in the district lying between Regina and the mountains, south of the C. P. R. track—may be made far more productive through irrigation. If the work is left too long it will become increasingly more expensive and difficult by reason of vested rights in the water courses being created. In the States great works along the line are being carried on by the Federal authorities, and Mr. Fisher sought to increase his knowledge of the character and the results of these works." His observations have confirmed his view that by irrigation a wonderful expansion of the cultivable area of our Canadian West may be obtained. The work, if undertaken, will, of course, be performed by the department of the interior, but as the minister of agriculture Mr. Fisher is naturally deeply concerned in any proposal working to this end.

Doubtless, Mr. Fisher, when he went about to study the problem of irrigation as it is solved in the United States by the federal authorities there, did not have British Columbia in his mind. He probably has not yet; but if the Dominion government undertakes large irrigation enterprises in the Northwest provinces it cannot very well refuse to consider the situation in British Columbia, where the problem is relatively of much greater importance. None of that country can be described as arid in the sense in which portions of the country in the interior of this province is arid. There are seasons, sometimes several in succession, in which there is plenty of rain. Not so in the British Columbia dry belt. Then, every acre in this province which can be reclaimed will grow fruit as well as all the other products of the temperate zone. In the Northwest land is plentiful. In British Columbia the area of arable land is limited, and relatively much more valuable as a consequence. Some of the districts in Yale and Lillooet would require a very large expenditure of capital to render them available under a system of irrigation, beyond the financial ability of the province to attempt at the present time. If necessary, arrangements could be entered into between the province and the Dominion whereby proceeds of land sales could be devoted to paying a portion of the expenses. In any event, we should not expect to get less favorable treatment than Alberta or Saskatchewan.

We are in receipt of a report of the Imperial Institute, Vol. III, No. 2, 1905. The majority of the articles either deal with subjects relating to the tropical portions of the empire, or are highly technical and scientific. There are several, however, of general as well as special interest. They deal with the occurrences and uses of minerals containing thorium, the utilization of peat, the production of wool in the British colonies, and the industrial application of unorganized ferments. The question of the utilization of peat for fuel would be of special interest in British Columbia were it not for the fact that coal is so plentiful.

In the east the total cost of manufacture is placed at \$1.80 per ton, and the selling price at the factory is \$3 to \$3.75 per ton.

The Vancouver school board has to some extent been agitated over the drawing question as well as Victoria. Mr. G. H. Tom, principal of the Strathcona school, was under the ban from the fact that some of the pupils of his school had used rulers in drawing, as had been done at the South Park school here. A committee of the board appointed to look into the matter exonerated Principal Tom, and the school board passed a resolution expressing full confidence in him. It appears from the report which is published in the Province that six or seven out of a class of nineteen had used rulers, and the trouble arose out of the fact that the whole class had been blamed by the examiners. One of the trustees expressed the opinion that it was not the business of the board to take up the matter. It was not necessary, he said, to "imitate the course pursued by Victoria," and the subject was then allowed to drop. In Victoria something else dropped as well.

Several changes of importance in the journalistic field of the interior have been reported. The Nelson Tribune, founded by John Houston, after a plucky fight has yielded up the ghost, just, we may say, as the Conservatives of Nelson were getting down to a working basis, and the Tribune under the direction of Mr. Wm. Blakemore was supporting straight party lines. The "deceased" was an enterprising, readable and newsy paper, and will be greatly missed from the list of exchanges. Two daily papers in a town of the population of Nelson is too great a strain on the business men who have to support them, and we presume it is a case of survival, if not of the fittest, of the one with the longest purse. The other change referred to is the purchase of the Rossland Daily Miner by Mr. M. K. Esling, of Tacoma, who formerly ran a paper in Rossland and for years owned the Trail Creek News. The Miner is no longer a company concern, being the personal property of Mr. Esling. Mr. Race, the late editor and manager, is now in the city of Victoria. Owing to the lack of population journalism in the interior mining towns is more or less precarious, and there have been many vicissitudes in the profession during the last ten years.

The tu quoque argument is often used by persons who are found out in wrong doing of some kind. The temptation to say in such circumstances that "you're another" is very strong. We had occasion to refer in somewhat plain terms to the bad habit the Times has developed of deliberately breaking the ninth commandment. So glaring were the offences pointed out that no attempt was made to deny or offer justification. An attempt is made, however, to prove that the Colonist is guilty of a similar offence, because, in referring to the position, Mr. Aylesworth, a minister of the Crown, has taken in condemning the pensioning of ex-cabinet ministers, it was stated the measure was introduced by the government, which was responsible for it. The Times says that the pension bill was introduced upon petition from the Houses of Parliament, the members of which were practically unanimous. We shall prove the correctness of our statement by Hon. Senator Templeman himself. As a member of one of the houses of parliament he is doubtless fairly familiar with the parliamentary practice. Can any measure affecting the revenue and increasing the expenditure be introduced and passed other than as a government measure? Is not the government responsible for all such measures, in fact, for all measures of a public character, whether introduced by a member of the government or not? It may be true that the measure in question was the result of a round robin signed by members of both sides of the House, but it is no way affects the responsibility of the government, which must always be in control of the proceedings and legislation. The government's responsibility applies particularly to money bills. Honestly, we do not believe Senator Templeman thinks the Colonist broke the ninth commandment in this instance.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

IS THERE A NIGGER IN THE FENCE?

"Sir—The letters of 'Arcturus' and 'Ratapayer' are most interesting and contain much food for thought, and should be read by every citizen at large. The necessity of seeing that the board of aldermen ascertain distinctly and definitely, before proceeding further, the true meaning and inwardness of the secret contract, is to be complimented for calling attention to the subject and republishing some of its clauses at this time; but it is 'Antigraft' we have to thank for pointing out what looks like 'a nigger in the fence' in clause 2.

I would like to see over the signature of each alderman who voted, either for the secret contract itself, or for going to the back right of Goldstream while the secret contract remains in force, exactly what he understands by the following words at the end of clause 2, viz.: 'The corporation shall within six months after acquiring the right to the said waters under B of clause 1 elect either to take and use same or abandon their rights thereto.' When the council were preparing to launch the water right question on the public it was announced through the press that the opinion of eminent counsel had been obtained to the effect that the city's rights to Goldstream water were paramount. Would it not now be wise that the opinion of eminent counsel should be had on the status of the secret contract and how it may affect the city's rights in the future?

To expose a danger which may possibly be of use, perhaps I may be permitted for the sake of illustration to put a supposition case, and I will ask those of our readers who are not being parties of either the Esquimalt water company or the electric railway company, take an interest in the matter.

Suppose that the city of Victoria, in the exercise of its right to the said waters under B of clause 1 elect either to take and use same or abandon their rights thereto. They do not use as much space as similar advertisers in other cities. The amount of space necessary to convey complete information to the purchasing public.

And you will note some lines that are successfully advertised in other cities are not advertised here at all.

Doubtless these things are due to the fact that advertising in Victoria is a matter of slow growth.

Just as the building of great stores has been a matter of slow growth.

Eventually there will be more great stores in Victoria.

Great office buildings.

And advertising will be elevated to the position it should occupy.

A position where it will completely serve the buying public by presenting fully, interestingly, accurately, and to the facts and figures the public wishes to know when considering what it shall buy and where it shall buy it.

Whenever you see the constant advertising of Cameron the Clothier you know that he is doing what the great clothing men in the world are doing—what is being done by Rogers, Pett & Co., of New York; and the same is true when you see the advertisement of the Semi-Ready-to-Wear clothing establishment, which has created in Canada a demand for high-class clothing, that has built up a great factory and established outlets in every city and town in the continent, and does it through advertising backed up by the goods; and has gone down to New York city to invade that stronghold of success with Canadian clothing and Canadian methods that are winning there as they do all through Canada.

Take any advertiser who is succeeding, and you will find that he is following lines which have already been proved by the experience of the greatest establishments on the continent.

Advertising Still in Its Infancy

It is a fact, alas, that many merchants still adhere to the idea that it is an unnecessary thing, or a necessary evil. They have not analyzed the subject thoroughly. They have not studied the reasons why the greatest merchants in the world have declared that advertising is just as essential to success as the right goods and the right store and the right system; that advertising is just as necessary in the delivery of store facts to the purchasing public as a free delivery system is to the delivery of goods purchased in the store; and they say that the newspaper which goes each day to the home of the purchasing people is the free delivery system which they are able to present to all people these important facts, which all wise people read; and what a merchant says to the public through his advertising facts very potently aids in the purchasing power of all the dollars in the community. For instance: A mark-down in price by any big store in this town means that the purchasing power of Victoria is increased to just that extent.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

SUCCESS IN ADVERTISING

The Situation in Victoria is Dismissed—The Best Stores Keep Their Purchasers in the Dark Through Publicity—They are Performing a Most Important Public Service.

(Written for The Colonist by Allen West.)

Chapter 3.

Study Victoria advertisers and you will note that

They do not use as much space as similar advertisers in other cities.

The amount of space necessary to convey complete information to the purchasing public.

And you will note some lines that are successfully advertised in other cities are not advertised here at all.

Doubtless these things are due to the fact that advertising in Victoria is a matter of slow growth.

Just as the building of great stores has been a matter of slow growth.

Eventually there will be more great stores in Victoria.

Great office buildings.

And advertising will be elevated to the position it should occupy.

A position where it will completely serve the buying public by presenting fully,

interestingly, accurately,

and to the facts and figures the public wishes to know when considering what it shall buy and where it shall buy it.

Whenever you see the constant advertising of Cameron the Clothier you know that he is doing what the great clothing men in the world are doing—what is being done by Rogers, Pett & Co., of New York; and the same is true when you see the advertisement of the Semi-Ready-to-Wear clothing establishment, which has created in Canada a demand for high-class clothing, that has built up a great factory and established outlets in every city and town in the continent, and does it through advertising backed up by the goods; and has gone down to New York city to invade that stronghold of success with Canadian clothing and Canadian methods that are winning there as they do all through Canada.

Take any advertiser who is succeeding, and you will find that he is following lines which have already been proved by the experience of the greatest establishments on the continent.

Advertising Still in Its Infancy

It is a fact, alas, that many merchants still adhere to the idea that it is an unnecessary thing, or a necessary evil. They have not analyzed the subject thoroughly. They have not studied the reasons why the greatest merchants in the world have declared that advertising is just as essential to success as the right goods and the right store and the right system; that advertising is just as necessary in the delivery of store facts to the purchasing public as a free delivery system is to the delivery of goods purchased in the store; and they say that the newspaper which goes each day to the home of the purchasing people is the free delivery system which they are able to present to all people these important facts, which all wise people read; and what a merchant says to the public through his advertising facts very potently aids in the purchasing power of all the dollars in the community. For instance: A mark-down in price by any big store in this town means that the purchasing power of Victoria is increased to just that extent.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

How Good Advertising Benefits the Purchaser

Successful advertising consists in offering to the purchasing public things which it is a positive advantage to buy, and a knowledge of which is conveyed in the advertising in a plain and simple manner. Such papers as The Colonist—papers which are read by the purchasing public because they convey, each day, complete and reliable information about the great subjects before the public mind, information brought in by the news-gathering system that covers by wire and cable the entire world, and covers the city of Victoria, by the system of the Colonist, and all will be found to be of great value to the community. Information, as far as general news is concerned, by the Colonist staff of reporters, and applied to information pertaining to what is for sale, the stores of the local merchants, who are themselves reporters of the facts which pertain to their shops.

Ad Writers Are Really Reporters

The man who prepares a report of the store facts of any establishment is just as much a reporter as the enterprising young man who performs that service for The Colonist, only the advertising reporter is dealing with things which are usually very much more important than the mere news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day, and the advertiser who affects the convenience, the happiness, the comforts, the finances of the entire community, and occupies in the newspapers usually a larger total space than the news of the day.

terest in Victoria's future and in its water supply, to carefully consider the following in conjunction with the secret contract: 1. Let us suppose that after much litigation the city has managed to secure its claim to Goldstream water, and that as a natural sequence a by-law is placed before the ratifiers to provide funds for bringing the water to the city. According to Expert Adams, the amount required would be \$24,700.

2. Now, let us suppose that the friends of Elk Lake (they are many), the ratifiers of Victoria West (who are not interested in the Goldstream question), the chronic kickers who oppose money by-laws on principle, and others who contend that the time has not arrived to go so far as a field for water, should poll a sufficient vote against the by-law to defeat it.

</



We Dispense
Only First Quality Drugs
Our pharmacy is noted for supplying just what the doctor orders.
Bring to us your prescriptions

CYRUS H. BOWES
CHEMIST

98 Government St.,
Near Yates Street.

OAK BAY AVENUE

7-ROOMED DWELLING

All modern conveniences, including
cement cellar and

HEATER IN BASEMENT

TWO LOTS

\$3,150.00

EASY TERMS

Money to loan.
Fire Insurance Written.
Stores and Dwellings to Let.

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.

30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428

The Very Best Roofing



For factories, sheds,
barns, mills, etc. Flat
or Pitch Roofs.

Manufactured by

**The Paraffine
Paint Co.**

Makers of
Satisfactory Roofing

Twenty-one years'
experience in manu-
facturing roofings.
Send for samples
and price list.

R. ANGUS, - 51 Wharf St.

SPECIAL SALES

**Toilet
Goods** Combs
Brushes
Skin Tonics
Perfumes Etc.

B. C. DRUG STORE
Tel. 356. 27 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, PROPRIETOR.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS

Ladies' Summer Dresses dyed suitable
for Fall and Winter wear. Gents'
Summer Suits dyed dark colors for Fall
and Winter wear. Overcoats cleaned and
dyed. All our work Guaranteed Tailor
Pressed.

Remember the Place

Hearns & Renfrew

141 Yates St. Tel. 200.

We call for and deliver.

A SNAP

TO LET—Restaurant; first class, central
location; fully equipped with new furni-
ture, which can be purchased at a bar-
gain. Apply
A. W. BRIDGMAN,
41 Government St.

H.J. Bray Commission Agent

And dealer in Pickled, Dried, Smoked and
Canned Fish.
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited
Established 35 Years. P. O. Box 351
HONOLULU, H. I.

Ladies' Tailoring Parlor

ROOM 5, MOODY BLOCK.

SPRINKLING & CO.,

Merchant Tailors, 70 1/2 Yates Street, Room
2 Moody Block, Upstairs.

Choice Cut Flowers

Roses, Violets, Chrysanthemums, Lily-of-
the-Valley, Carnations, etc.

A. J. WOODWARD

Store, 33 Fort St. Greenhouses, Ross Bay,
Tel. 918. Tel. 285.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

CARVING SETS

\$4 to \$35

3-PIECE SETS | 5-PIECE SETS

Including the Game Carvers.

Sets of Cutlery, beautifully en-
cased, including Carvers, Table and Des-
sert Knives, Electro-plated Forks.
We invite your inspection at

FOX'S

78 GOVERNMENT ST.

TENDERS

Are invited for proposed Buildings and
Alterations for W. J. Pendray, Esq., at
Laurel Point. Particulars may be obtained
from the undersigned, where tenders
must be delivered not later than 12 noon,
on Monday, the 20th instant.

W. RIDGWAY WILSON,

n12 Architect.

TO THE LADIES

If you need Lace, Braids or Thread, new
Centrepieces, Cushion Tops and Silks, all
at Low Prices; also a new lot of Very Fine
Handkerchief Laces, just arrived, ring up
Phone 963, and anything will be delivered
promptly. Orders taken and lessons given.
MRS. W. H. ADAMS,
30 First Street.

WANTED

Good Berried Holly

JAY & CO., 13 BROAD ST.

Store Phone 1024. Nursery Phone 760



REAL HAIR

Switches

Pompadours, Curled
all of the latest
style, at

Mrs. Koscho's

HAIR DRESSING

PARLORS

55 Douglas St.
Phone 1176.

Building Lots FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE IN-
STALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Elford St. Phone 1104

Fort Street

4 room cottage, 20x120 lot.....\$1,050

New 5 room cottage, near city limits,

and 1 1/4 acre land.....\$2,500

E. A. Harris & Co.

35 FORT STREET

A GOOD

STOVE

OR RANGE

adds to the pleasure of housekeeping in
many ways. Bad cooking is not always
the fault of the cook.
Call and see our line of Stoves, Ranges
and Heaters. They cook well, heat well
and wear well.

THOS. PLIMLEY, Prop.

Opposite the Post Office.

REMOVAL!

D. K. CHUNGRANES

Fish, Poultry and

Vegetable Market

46 GOVERNMENT STREET

Has Removed To His Splendid New Market

No. 8 BROUGHTON STREET

Where he will be pleased to meet his cus-
tomers and friends as usual.

Everything in season will always be
found in this fine, up-to-date market, in
first class condition, and at lowest prices.

D. K. CHUNGRANES

Tel. 242 P. O. Box 523

If you are leaving town by boat or
train, ring up 'Phone 240 and have
your baggage promptly delivered by
Pacific Transfer Co.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

BELCHER STREET

MODERN HOUSE with LARGE GROUNDS

FOR SALE

Price Moderate

Heisterman & Co.

Local News

Benefit Dance.—A benefit dance will
be given by the Companions of the For-
est in Sir William Wallace hall tomor-
row evening.

Hospital Board.—At the board of
trade rooms tomorrow evening an im-
portant meeting of the board of directors of
the provincial royal public hospital will
be held, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Parlor Social.—The Ladies' Aid of
Centennial Methodist church will hold a
parlor social at the residence of Frank
Adams, Gorge road, this evening at 8
o'clock. The proceeds will go towards
refurnishing the parsonage of the church.

Painful Accident.—On Saturday Cliff-
ord Cameron, son of C. N. Cameron,
met with a painful accident, as a result
of which he is now in St. Joseph's hos-
pital. While playing a this boyish
pranks, carrying a little girl on his back,
he fell and broke his knee cap.

Gospel Services.—At the Gospel hall,
formerly Old Temperance hall, Pandora
street, services are being conducted each
night this week at 8 o'clock by Messrs.
Win. Rae of Winnipeg and J. D. Fadden
of Vancouver. Christians of all de-
nominations are specially invited to at-
tend these meetings.

Purchased Residence.—Major King,
late of South Africa, has purchased the
Patterson residence at the corner of Cook
and Bellor streets, which for some time
has been the property of J. H. B. Rick-
aby. Major King has decided to take up
his permanent residence in this city.

The "Elijah."—The usual practice for
the "Elijah" will be held this evening in
the Presbyterian schoolrooms, Blenheim
street, at 8 o'clock sharp. Members of
the chorus are specially requested to be
punctual, as it is the intention of the
conductor to run through the whole work.

Epworth League.—On Monday even-
ing Rev. Dr. Matthews of Seattle deliv-
ered a short address to a large audi-
ence at the Metropolitan church, his
subject being the "Four Square Girl." The
secretary of the Epworth League was
instructed to forward to Dr. Mat-
thews the thanks of the audience. His
lectures were under the auspices of the
League.

Mothers' Club.—The Mothers' club
will hold their regular meeting this af-
ternoon in Spring Ridge school at 3
o'clock. Mrs. S. A. Rexford. A re-
gular short lecture on "Health." These
meetings are free and it is hoped there
will be a large attendance at this meet-
ing. Tea will be served about 4 o'clock.

Progress at Nanaimo.—According to
the Nanaimo Free Press the situation at
the Coal City is constantly improving.
The coal shipments of Nanaimo will
soon reach the normal conditions once
more, and the outlook is that with the
increased output at Brechin and with
No. 1 in full blast the output before long
will be very largely augmented. The
collier Titania finished loading at
Brechin on Sunday, and on Monday sailed
for San Francisco with a cargo of
5,785 tons. The new machinery at Bre-
chin is working well, and many people
were there Sunday to see the operation
of filling the Titania. The Telus will
be the next vessel to load, and is expect-
ed in port shortly.

HAPPY RESULTS OBTAINED

By the Use of the New Scalp
Antiseptic.

It wouldn't take long to number the
hairs on the heads of our people. The
reason being they haven't many to number.
In most instances, however, the fault is
their own. A germ at the root soon plays
havoc with the most luxuriant growth and
causes it to fade and fall out. A remedy
for this has recently been discovered, called
Newbro's Herpicide, that acts by de-
stroying the germ that does the damage,
without removing all impurities from the
scalp. In addition it permits new life and
vigor to enter the scalp, and happy re-
sults are sure to be obtained from its use.
Try it to avoid loss of hair. Sold
in stamps for sample to The Herpicide
Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98
Government street, Special Agents.

ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

Do you suppose a man ever died fully
insured whose widow regretted the
fact that her husband had invested his
money in life insurance? Not if he
carried his insurance in The Imperial
Life. S. P. Saunders, Victoria, man-
ager for Vancouver Island.

70c quart bottle C. & B. Pickles, in
mixed or chow chow, 45c tomorrow.
Robinson's, 89 Douglas street.

La Stet.—La Stet is the Chinook
word for plate. When you want any
plates consult us. Our stock is large.
We can give you your choice of brown,
light green, pink, pencil, dark blue,
gold and white at \$1 per dozen for
6-inch to \$1.50 and \$1.75 for 8-inch
plates. China plates at all prices.
R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas St.

Tickets.—For Miss Underhill's recital,
Tuesday, November 21, in Institute hall,
for sale at Hibben & Co.

Heating and cooking stoves. Large-
est stock in the city at Clarke & Pear-
son's, 17 Yates street.

The "Quaker" brand of canned
fruits are considered a treat even
when fresh fruits can be had, but
much more so now that fresh fruits
are out of season. Buy a can of your
grocer and try them.

For solid comfort travel by the
Northern Pacific's swell train, the
"North Coast Limited."

If you are going East, take the
Northern Pacific's popular electric
lighted train, the "North Coast Lim-
ited."

A number of nice furnished

rooms to rent by the month at

Hotel Davies. Moderate prices.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Bank Clearings.—The total bank clear-
ings for the week ending November 14,
as reported by the Victoria Clearing
house, were \$800,360.

Sale of Work.—The ladies of St.
Saviour's church, Victoria West, are
arranging their semi-annual sale of
work for Tuesday, December 5.

"Jessamy's Courtship."—This amusing
farce will be given tonight in A. O. U.
hall at 8 o'clock. Some very good
music and singing will be heard. Among
those performing will be Miss O'Meara,
Mr. Christopher, Mr. Steele, Mr. Searle.
An amusing dialogue will be presented
by the Danelli brothers. The hall is
most attractively arranged and comfort-
ably seated under Mrs. Lester's able
management and is a treat in itself.

Seamen's Institute.—As a result of
the request published in the Colonist a
few days ago the manager of the Sea-
men's Institute hereby begs to tender
his sincere thanks to Mrs. M. Vigor for
her kind and ready response to same by
sending for the use of the institute a roll
of linoleum, which fills a long-felt want,
and is therefore very acceptable and
most gratefully received.

Civil Service Exams.—No applicants
appeared yesterday to take the pre-
liminary civil service examinations,
but this morning at 9 o'clock, in the
rooms of the public works department,
federal building, Dr. Campbell expects
a number to take the qualifying ex-
aminations.

Fisheries Commission.—J. Charles
McIntosh, secretary of the British Colum-
bia fisheries commission, gives notice
in a formal announcement that sittings
of the commission will be held in the
board of trade rooms, at Victoria, on
Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and
22nd days of November, commencing at
11 o'clock in the forenoon, when facts
concerning the fisheries industries of
British Columbia may be submitted to
the commission.

The people who don't read
store ads., and thus continually
miss buying opportunities, are
the same people who fail to read
time tables and thus miss trains.
In one case they "know where
the store is." In the other they
"know where the depot is."

Fish and Game Club.—A general
meeting of the Vancouver Island Fish
and Game Club will be held at the
Driard Hotel on Friday, November 17,
at 8 p. m., to consider certain questions
relative to the protection of fish and
game on Vancouver Island. A full
attendance of members is requested.

Surprise for Dawson.—A special de-
parture, directed November
13th, says: "The river jammed in front
of Dawson last night and the river raised
about three feet, but no damage was
done. The weather turned very mild to-
day. A strong Chinook wind blew up
and drove the thermometer up to 40
above. The sidewalks in Dawson are
all slush, something very unusual."

Church Concert.—A very bright and
interesting programme is being ar-
ranged for the concert to be given on
Friday night next by the choir of
the Metropolitan church. The pro-
gramme will consist of glees, quar-
tettes, duets, readings and songs, and
will be given in the schoolroom of the
church, commencing at 8 o'clock.
There will be no charge for admission,
but a collection will be taken in aid
of the choir fund.

Latest Atlantic Greyhound.—E. E.
Blackwood, general agent for the
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
and also agent for the various Atlantic
steamship lines, has just been advised
that the Cunard Steamship Company's
new triple-screw turbine steamship
Carmania will make her first trip
from New York on December 16,
reaching Liverpool in ample time for
Christmas. The Carmania is one of
the largest Atlantic liners and is the
first turbine boat to run out of New
York. Her sister ship, the Caronia,
is equipped with reciprocating engines,
and the Cunard Steamship Company
will determine if the Carmania's per-
formance which is the better style of
engines.

The Logging Seizure.—At Vancouver
on Monday the question of paying the
piper in the government's seizure of Mr.
Cameron's boom of logs came up for ar-
gument before the Hon. judge Hend-
erson, and is still a moot point, says the
Province. H. C. Shaw, in his argu-
ment, contended that the land act pro-
vided for costs to be paid to the crown,
but not from the crown to any individ-
ual. There was no inherent power in
the county court to grant costs, except
what was granted by statute. Under
the common law there was power to
give costs against the Crown. Decision
was reserved.

Pretty Home Wedding.—A very
pretty home wedding was solemnized
Monday evening at the home of the
bride's mother, 41 Henry street. The
contracting parties were Miss Cora
Gertrude Day and Mr. Joseph Alfred
Kerr. The bride was very becomingly
dressed in white organdie and
carried white carnations. She was
attended by Miss Margaret and Miss
Lester of the groom, who was also gowned
in white and carried pink carnations.
Mr. Robert McCluskey supported the
groom, and the ceremony was per-
formed by Rev. Mr. Tapscott. After a
very dainty supper the happy couple
left for a short honeymoon, with the
well wishes of a large number of
friends. On their return, Mr. and
Mrs. Kerr will take up their residence
at the corner of Russell and Edward
streets. A large number of handsome
presents were received.

Industrial Colony.—Antonio Apache's
vision of an industrial colony for mem-
bers of the various tribes of his
tribed people is about to be realized,
says the Winnipeg Free Press. H. E.
Huntington has given ear to the scheme
and a plot of ground containing ten
acres, just beyond Eastlake park, in
Los Angeles, has been leased from the
Los Angeles Railway company, and a
force of men has been busy for the last
four or five days preparing the ground
and constructing fences for the enclos-
ure. It is thought that the colony will
be established and opened to the public
about the first of the year, and Apache
will leave the latter part of the week
to visit the various California Indian
peoples, to get material for the exhibi-
tion. Late he will proceed as far
north as Victoria, B. C., and east to this
city on the same errand. This Indian
colony, in which so much interest has
already been manifested, will contain
representative types of tribes from
Canada, the United States and Mexico.
They will live in the habitations of
their primitive kind, will wear typical
costumes and engage in manufactures
of Indian handicraft.

COULD CONTROL OF

C.P.R. BE OBTAINED

**Eastern Markets Full of Sensa-
tional Rumors That Ameri-
cans Are After It.**

The Montreal Star in its issue of
Tuesday, November 7th, says:
The stock market was full of rumors
yesterday that the Hill-Morgan inter-
ests had captured the C. P. R.

A prominent New York wine mer-
chant, for one, is estimated to have
had in his possession at least 100,000
shares of Canadian Pacific carried in
various offices.

If it were possible for Mr. Hill to se-
cure control of Canadian Pacific he
would thereby have come to dominate
the railroad situation on this continent
to a degree never before dreamed of.

In railroad circles, and more espe-
cially in Canadian Pacific circles, it is
not believed to be possible for either
Mr. Hill or any other American inter-
est to secure control of Canadian Pa-
cific. The reasons that underlie this
belief may be outlined as follows:

In addition to about \$101,000,000 of
common stock there are outstanding
over \$37,000,000 of preferred stock,
which may be increased to \$50,000,000
at the will of the directors. It would be
absolutely impossible to buy even a
very small proportion of this preferred
stock in the London market, which is
the only market where it is traded in.
The Wall Street Journal points out
that to buy control through the com-
mon stock it would be necessary to se-
cure over \$70,000,000 of the stock.

In the case of a stock as narrow as
Canadian Pacific has always been, it
is extremely improbable that over 80
p. c. of the issue as it stood on July 1,
1904, and about 70 per cent. of the
issue as it stands today could have been
picked up in the market. Canadian
Pacific stock has always been extreme-
ly well distributed, over 18,000 securi-
ty holders having been on the books
of the company at the last report.

In addition, it is doubtful that any
syndicate of American bankers or rail-
road men would undertake to control
the great Canadian railroad highway.
Such a step would mean that immedi-
ately all the political, municipal and
individual efforts of Canada and its
people would be directed against the
Canadian Pacific.

LA GRIPPE THRICE CURED.

"I have had the grip three different
times," says Mrs. Thos. Cleland, of Al-
bion, Ohio, "and was left with a bad
cough. Every time I was cured by the
use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and
I can not speak too highly of this valu-
able medicine." For sale by all druggists.

OBITUARY.

The funeral of the late Mrs. G. B.
Harrison took place yesterday afternoon
from the Hanna parlors, Yates street.
The Rev. Mr. Adams conducted the ser-
vice and the following acted as pall-
bearers: A. Grace, J. Hillson, P. Blake
and E. Branson. Many attended and
the most beautiful floral emblems were
presented.

Yesterday morning the funeral of Vi-
olet Avis, daughter of Mr. F. E. Peters,
took place from the family resi-
dence at 1030, and at Christ church cathe-
dral at 11 o'clock. Services were
conducted at the church and grave by the
Rev. Bishop Perrin. A number of
appropriate hymns were rendered by the
survived choir. There was a large at-
tendance.

Musical Festival.—For the forthcom-
ing musical festival subscription tickets
can now be obtained from any member
of the committee or at the different local
music stores. The prices are \$1.50 each
for \$2.50 for the two evenings) and \$1.
The seat plan will be open to holders of
subscription tickets two days before it
is open to non-subscribers. Recent ad-
vices from Australia state that Watkin
Miles and his party have everywhere been
received with the greatest enthusi-
asm.

A Hazelton Wedding.—A Hazelton,
Skeena river correspondent, writing un-
der date of November 12th, says: "A pret-
ty wedding took place last week in St.
John's church, when Mr. E. R. Cox, of
the government telegraph staff, and Miss
Constance Hankin, stepdaughter of Mr.
J. E. Loring, Indian agent, were united
in marriage. After the ceremony the
happy pair went to the Indian agency,
where they and many guests sat down to
dainty repast. The presents were
numerous and handsome, testifying to
the popularity of both bride and groom.
Later Mr. and Mrs. Cox adjourned to
their new home on Omineca street. The
Rev. J. Field officiated at the ceremony."

Purchasing Trip.—Chris Spencer has
left on a semi-annual purchasing trip
to Europe for the big Spencer depart-
ment store. Mr. Spencer is said to
rank with the best buyers who visit
Europe, and manufacturers vie with
one another for the privilege of cater-
ing to the needs of his stores. It is
a well known fact that the best mak-
ers of millinery, dress goods and all
the specialties carried by the modern
department stores seek to give the
first choice of their choicest offerings to
merchants commanding the largest
outlet and the best class of trade.
Hence Mr. Spencer or one of his
brothers find each year when they
visit Europe that the choicest of the
finest in each line is at their disposal,<

Millions of Smokers use

MOGUL

Egyptian Cigarettes



Cork Tips
15c Per Box

Australia and Immigration

Extraordinary Progress of Canada Has Diverted Attention From Antipodes.

An interesting Article From Pen of Special Writer In The London Times.

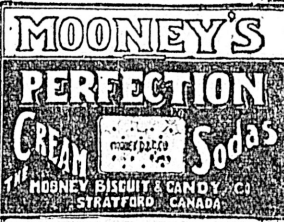
The London Times.

The extraordinary progress made by Canada in the last few years has to a very great extent diverted the attention of the British public from Australia. Upon Australians the effect of this neglect has been to concentrate their attention upon themselves, to compel them to inquire more critically into their own policy in the past, and to consider how far a change in that policy might lead to a greater development of the natural resources of this great island continent, and once attract to its shores the life-giving stream of immigration. Of the magnificent natural resources of Australia there can be no doubt. In Australia, no less than in Canada, there are vast stretches of fertile land only waiting for settlers to bring out their latent possibilities. Our Australian correspondent, in the article we published in our issue of October 14, drew a most seductive picture of the undeveloped country along the northern coast region of New South Wales, and of the plateau lands in Northern Queensland, regions well watered, with a soil in some parts 60 feet deep, and a cool bracing climate. Yet in spite of these natural advantages the British emigrant has in recent years come to neglect Australia. The figures given by Mr. Butterworth in the letter we publish today show in the most striking fashion the decrease in the excess of immigration into Australia over emigration from 1876-565 for the decade 1881-90 to 26,515 in the next decade, and to 55 in the years 1901-2. This last figure is below the revised figures given in the last edition of Mr. T. A. Coghlan's statistical account, which, however, shows an actual excess of emigration over immigration of 7,249 for the year 1903. Mr. Coghlan's figures for 1904 show an excess of immigrants of 1,339, of whom 217 came from the United Kingdom. In the same two years in which Australia thus lost nearly 6,000 souls, Canada received some 200,000 settlers, of whom 12,000 came from the United Kingdom. The contrast cannot but be profoundly disquieting to patriotic Australians. What is the explanation of Australia's failure to induce settlers to make their home within her shores? Our correspondent, in the article referred to, gives several contributory causes. The trend of settlement inland to regions dangerously liable to drought to the neglect of the coastal districts, the excessive complication of the land laws, the locking up of large tracts for pastoral or agricultural purposes, the lack of scientific farming have all, in his opinion, retarded the development of the country. But, as he also points out, serious efforts are now being made to remedy these defects. Model farms have been established; Mr. Deakin, the federal premier, has undertaken a complete overhauling of the land department and a drastic revision of the land acts, and hopes to get legislative powers to resume on fair terms some of the areas that have been locked up in re-

Packed at the Oven's Mouth

We do things right at the Mooney bakery. Crackers are packed piping hot from the ovens. The moisture-proof paper and air-tight tins retain all the freshness and crispness, no matter where or when you buy them.

They come to your table just as inviting and delicious as though you ate them at the ovens in the bakery. At all grocers in air-tight packages.



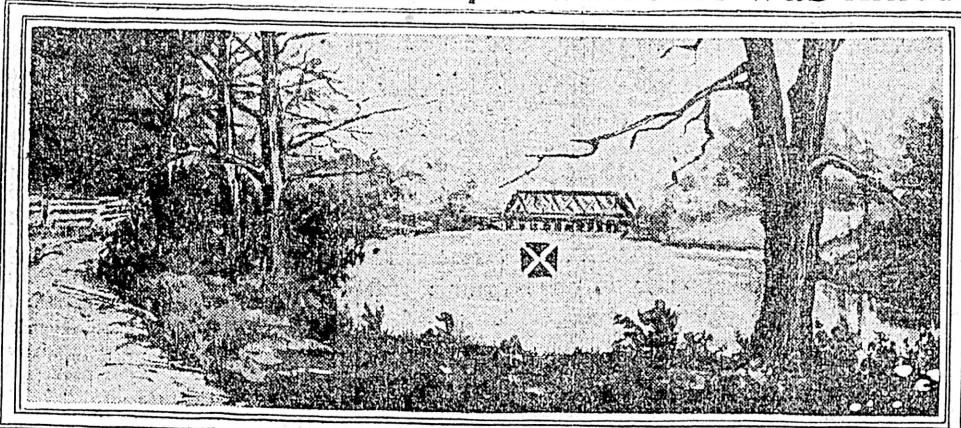
MOONEY'S PERFECTION

CREAM SODAS

MOONEY BAKERY & CANDY CO. STAYFORD, CANADA

cent years. Mr. Deakin, indeed, is fully alive to the need for immigration. Only the other day he declared that an increase of population, "drawn from the country which sent our fathers here," was the burning need of the nation. There can be little doubt that Mr. Deakin is really in earnest in his desire to stimulate immigration to Australia, and to smooth the path of the newly-arrived settler. If so, he is bound to take in hand, not only the question already mentioned, but the no less pressing question arising from the legislative restrictions on immigration with which our correspondent deals in the interesting article we publish today. Those restrictions have been the subject of a good deal of discussion in our columns recently, some of our correspondents affecting to treat them as mere "myths," others bringing forward very strong evidence to show that, in some cases at least, the "myths" are well authenticated facts. Our Australian correspondent is inclined to consider that there has been much exaggeration about the actual effect of the "contract" clause in the Immigration Restriction Act. Neither that clause, nor the education test, has actually excluded a single white man from Australia. But it has undoubtedly delayed some, of whom the "six hatters" are, perhaps, best known in this country; how many it has deterred it is impossible to estimate. Our correspondent points out that even the six hatters need not have been detained if their employer had not refused at first to apply for the special exemption required by the contract clause. But in the interests of Australia we can only regard his refusal as fortunate, for it brought into prominence the defects of a clause which our correspondent himself describes as most injurious to Australian credit and least representative of Australian feeling. All that Australian sentiment really demands is that employers should not be

Kenyon Student and Spot Where He Was Killed



CROSS SHOWS THE RAILROAD BRIDGE WHERE PIERSON WAS KILLED.

able to import large quantities of "black-legs" during a strike. But for such a special case special provision might be made; it surely does not require so "dangerously far-reaching" restrictions as those of the existing clause. If Mr. Deakin and his fellow-countrymen wish to facilitate emigration from this country to Australia, and to advertise the fact to the workmen of this country, they can take no better step than to modify the clause in question.

Quite separate from the question of the restrictions on British immigration, whether "mythical" or not, at any rate seriously deterrent, is the even more vexed question of the restriction of colored immigration, a question which raises a serious Imperial and international problem. That the existing restrictions on colored immigration into Australia are satisfactory can hardly be maintained. Their cardinal defect, our correspondent maintains, is that they are based on subterfuge, instead of on a square facing of the actual facts of the situation. The consistent attitude of the Imperial government, hitherto, has been to refuse its assent to any legislation openly and avowedly discriminating between persons on account of their race. Our tradition has been to recognize only individuals and to take no account of racial differences. But racial differences do exist. Different races have different degrees of vitality or of economic efficiency. The highest types are not always the most robust in the face of adverse conditions. In England, with its dense and firmly rooted population, this is hardly realized—though even here the influx of Polish Jews into the East End of London may give some slight indication of the displacement which can ensue in countries where the white race is still a young and tender plant, taking root with difficulty, if it is forced to meet the unrestricted competition of races accustomed to a different standard of living. Australia is undoubtedly capable of becoming the home of a large and flourishing British population. But there can be nothing more certain than that absolute laissez faire would make it the home of a preponderantly yellow and brown population. Restriction and regulation, in some form or other, of the free economic activities of other races is necessary to the existence of our race in Australia. The object should be to make those restrictions as little invidious as possible, whether to our own subjects or to our allies, or, indeed, to any other people. In its essence there is nothing more insulting in limiting by legislation the work that may be done in Australia by Japanese immigrants than there is in limiting the importation of Japanese goods by a tariff. What is insulting is a system which professes to be educational and then defines the European language as the sole standard of education which may be applied to a scholar and a gentleman from China, but is never, as our correspondent points out, applied to European navies. As Mr. Deakin suggested three days ago, there is room for a general restatement of the form in which these restrictions are cast. The growth of Imperial unity must be based on compromise, not on verbal subterfuge. We must realize the nature of Australia's problems and modify our preconceived theories to suit them. On the other hand, Australia, in the interests of the Empire and her own progress, must learn to separate what is essential to the development of the white race and to the maintenance of her standard of living from what is unnecessary, so that she may retain the former and discard the latter.

Anxious Father—"I beg your pardon, young man, but would you mind letting Helen go to bed and having me sit up with you the rest of the night?"—Life.

A young man started in the lively business a few days ago, and the first thing he did was to have a sign painted presenting himself holding a mule by the bridle. It was particularly around of this stroke of business enterprise, and straightway asked of his wife: "Is it not a good likeness of me?" "Yes," she replied, "it is a perfect picture of you; but who is the fellow holding the bridle?"—San Francisco News-Letter.

Look for the Link.

Every "H. & A. S." chain has a link.

On one side is stamped the year sold as "1905"—on the reverse, "H. & A. S.—15 years" or 5, 10 or 25 years, which means that we guarantee such a chain to give perfect satisfaction for 5, 10, 15 or 25 years as the case may be from 1905.

"H. & A. S." Chains

They wear as well as solid gold for as long as they are guaranteed—or any jeweller in Canada handling "H. & A. S." goods will give you a new chain.

"H. & A. S." chains are sold only by retail jewellers.

H. & A. SAUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO, ONT.
ESTABLISHED 1848

chloroformed, the cotton saturated, bound across his face, and then he was tied across the tracks as a part of his initiation into the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. The authorities, however, that the cotton was removed later, and the boy left stupefied.

Coroner Scarborough has reported the verdict of the jury. The verdict says Pierson was tied to the railroad track.

A PYTHON'S MEAL.

Description of How a Big Snake Takes His Daily Dinner.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

For the first few moments after the rabbit had been placed in the cage with the snake no photograph of the scene could have been possible. The poor, frightened rabbit ran amuck about the cage, striking against the bars in its frantic efforts to get away from the snake that instinct told it meant its death. Slowly the snake, which lay coiled in the centre of the cage, began to take notice of the rabbit's presence. Up to that time it would not have been safe for the photographer to have made his way into the cage. The circles described by the rabbit in his running grew smaller and smaller, and finally the little animal stopped suddenly immediately in front of the snake's head. It was then noticed that the snake had kept the rabbit under surveillance as it ran about and had gradually fascinated it until the stare from the snake's little eyes were too much for the rabbit, and the latter fell under the spell. A minute or two elapsed before the snake made any move, except to dart out its little red, forked tongue, the rabbit in the meantime sitting as if paralyzed with fear, never moving a muscle, and looking helplessly but intently at the snake.

Then there was a jump on the part of

ever seen a perfect man, and consequently the statement of the revivalist was received in silence. The revivalist continued: "Who ever saw a perfect woman?" At this juncture a tall, thin woman arose. "Do you mean to say, madam," the evangelist asked, "that you have seen a perfect woman?" "Well, I can't just say that I have seen her," the woman replied, "but I have heard a powerful lot about her—my husband's first wife."—Kansas City Journal.

A well-to-do Chicago real estate owner came into a hardware store in that city and asked the proprietor for a pound of nails. The small package was made up, and the price, a nickel, handed to the merchant, when the customer asked if the purchase could be sent to his house, which was in a distant part of the city. The merchant assented, and calling a boy, handed him the parcel with a dime, and said: "Here, Johnny, take this parcel out to Mr. Blank's house." "What," said the customer, "are you going to give the boy a dime to take the parcel out?" "Why, certainly," said the merchant; "I wouldn't think of asking him to go so far for nothing." "Well," said the merchant, "if you would just as soon give me my nickel I will take it out myself and you'll save five cents."

The other day a woman told Magistrate Moss that her husband had threatened to kill her. "Very well, madam, if he does, you come back and tell me, and I will punish him," replied the magistrate, mechanically.—New York Sun.



The government blue book just published shows that this company had for 1904 the lowest expense rate of any Canadian life company, the ratio of "General expenses" to "Income" being only 17.4 per cent.

The Toronto Globe of October 19 gave the average expense rate of all the Canadian life companies for 1904 as 25.47 per cent.

In these days of discussion re "cost of insurance" the showing of this company is particularly interesting and gratifying. This is the company with which you should place your insurance.

Write us, giving age at next birthday, and we will suggest a policy for you.

Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

R. L. DRURY

MANAGER, VICTORIA, B. C.

APPLICATION FOR TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF PROPERTY ON SALT SPRING ISLAND.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the Easterly half of Section Ten (10), Range One (1), North, and the Easterly half of Section Ten (10), Range One (1), South, on the official plan of the North Division of Salt Spring Island, which property is said to contain about six (6) acres, more or less.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and inclusive of the 20th instant, and must state the price offered for the property and terms of payment, and any sale made shall be subject to the confirmation and approval of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Dated the 13th day of November, 1905.
BOWSER & WALLBRIDGE,
Solicitors for the Vendor.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at the North-east corner of Lot 443, Bear River, Portland Canal, thence West 90 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 20 chains, the line and of commencement, being in all 80 acres, more or less.

ROBERT M. STEWART,
P. O., Stewart, B. C. October 12, 1905.
114

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

Coast District.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette, and dated 9th August 1901, covering a portion of land extending back a distance of ten miles on each side of the Skeena River between Kiltis Canyon and Hazelton, is cancelled.

Notice is also given that a portion of the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette and dated 27th December, 1900, covering a belt of land extending between the Skeena River and Kiltis Canyon, is rescinded in so far as it covers land lying between Kiltis Canyon and a point in the Kiltis Valley, distant ten miles in a northerly direction from the mouth of Kiltis River, and that Crown lands thereon will be open to sale pre-emption and other disposition under the provisions of the Land Act, on and after the eighth (8th) day of December next: Provided that by the close of any pre-emption sale not be included in any lands so acquired.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C. 31st August, 1905. 63

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Grotto Saloon," Tronche Avenue, Victoria, B. C., to Minna Briggs and Seth L. Chamberlain.

Dated 18th day of October, 1905.
MINNA BRIGGS,
T. B. MACAIBRE,
Executors of the Estate of Alfred Penner Briggs, Deceased.
SETH L. CHAMBERLAIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Blue Post Saloon," situated on Johnson Street, in the City of Victoria, B. C., to Harry Campbell.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1905.
WITNESSES: A. K. COURTNEY,
A. SIMPSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Blue Post Saloon," situated on Johnson Street, in the City of Victoria, B. C., to Harry Campbell.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1905.
WITNESSES: A. K. COURTNEY,
A. SIMPSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Blue Post Saloon," situated on Johnson Street, in the City of Victoria, B. C., to Harry Campbell.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1905.
WITNESSES: A. K. COURTNEY,
A. SIMPSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Blue Post Saloon," situated on Johnson Street, in the City of Victoria, B. C., to Harry Campbell.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1905.
WITNESSES: A. K. COURTNEY,
A. SIMPSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Blue Post Saloon," situated on Johnson Street, in the City of Victoria, B. C., to Harry Campbell.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1905.
WITNESSES: A. K. COURTNEY,
A. SIMPSON.

OUR SPECIAL THIS WEEK

Men's Heavy Working Boots, Blucher Cut.....\$1.50
Men's Box Calf Lace Boots, leather lined.....\$2.00
120 Men's English Carpet Slippers, per pair......50

FRED G. MAYNARD
73-YATES STREET-73 1/2

Fit-Reform

The Day of
The "Surtout."

The "Surtout" has come into its own as the Overcoat of Fashion.

Its snugness of waist and sweep of skirt, lend a poise—an air—a dignity—peculiarly its own.

Fit-Reform "Surtouts" are London's newest styles—modified to suit the Canadian taste.

\$22, \$25 and \$30.

This trademark identifies every genuine Fit-Reform garment.

Look for label with trademark and price as fixed by makers.

The only Fit-Reform Wardrobe here is at

ALLEN & CO., 73 Government St.

OUR BRANDS

KING EDWARD1000s
HEADLIGHT500s
EAGLE100s and 200s
SILENT200s
VICTORIA
LITTLE COMET

E. B. EDDY CO'S
PARLOR MATCHES

Don't experiment with other and inferior brands

USE EDDY'S

All up-to-date grocers keep them.

JAMES MITCHELL, Agent, VICTORIA, B. C.

V. W. MITCHELL, Agent, VANCOUVER, B. C.

AH WING & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

160 Government Street

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW STOCK OF CHOICE NEW FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS. PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLES. A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. GIVE US A TRIAL.

NEW FRUITS

SEED RAISINS, POUND PACKETS, 2 FOR25c.
RE-CLEANED CURRANTS, 3 POUND PACKETS, FOR.....25c.
SULTANAS, CALIFORNIA, POUND.....15c.
SULTANAS, EASTERN, 3 POUNDS FOR.....50c.
NEW LEMON PEEL, POUND.....15c.
NEW ORANGE PEEL, POUND.....15c.
NEW MIXED PEEL, POUND BOX.....20c.
WE GUARANTEE EVERY POUND TO BE OF THE FINEST QUALITY

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd

Phone 28. THE FAMILY GROCERS Johnson St.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Time Table No. 57.

EFFECTIVE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1905

| Northbound. | Southbound. | Northbound. | Sat. Sun. Southbound |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Leave | Arrive. | Leave. | & Wed. Arrive |
| | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Victoria | 9:00 | 12:00 | 3:00 |
| Shawnigan Lake | 10:20 | 10:40 | 4:20 |
| Duncan | 11:00 | 10:20 | 5:00 |
| Chemalun | 11:32 | 9:30 | 5:32 |
| Ladysmith | 11:52 | 9:10 | 6:00 |
| Nanaimo | 12:35 | 8:20 | 6:42 |
| Ar. Wellington | 12:53 | Lv. 8:00 | 6:55 |

Excursion rates in effect between all points, good going Saturdays and Sundays; returning not later than Monday.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO CROFTON

VIA WESTHOLME.

Stage leaves Daily, connecting with north and southbound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria—Single, \$2.40; Return, \$3.60

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Dist. Freight and Passenger Agent

Robt. Machray's Odd Experience

The London Novelist Tells a Strange Story With Western Flavor.

Mr. Robert Machray, now a well-known London novelist, formerly an Anglican clergyman in Winnipeg, and nephew of the late Archbishop Machray of Canada, contributes an interesting article to "The London Daily Graphic" on "Curiosities of Coincidence," being one of a series on that subject which the English journal is making. As the sketch in question relates chiefly to some experiences of Mr. Machray in Canada, it will possess special interest for Canadian readers. Mr. Machray explains that while the incidents are true, he has taken liberties with names and places for the sake of those still living connected with the man who chiefly figures in it. Mr. Machray proceeds as follows:

I was stopping for the night at a well-known hotel in Princes street, Edinburgh. Next morning I was to leave for Glasgow, whence I was to sail for Quebec, meeting some restlessness in the evening were on after dinner, I sallied forth into the famous street for a stroll. A strong breeze was blowing, as there often is in the windy city, the sky was overcast, and rain threatened.

I had lighted a cigar before leaving the hotel, but as I walked on I became utterly absorbed in thinking of the journey that lay before me—so much so that I permitted the cigar to go out. After a time I observed that it was no longer alight, and threw it away. I took another out of my cigar case, then discovered that I had no matches. It was now rather late, and the streets were deserted, save for a few people here and there hurrying homeward, and one man near me, who was moving slowly. I stepped up to him and begged him for a light. He instantly produced a silver matchbox and handed it to me.

The wind was still high, and I had some difficulty in getting a match to burn. The stranger very courteously helped me by holding his hat so as to shield a match from the breeze, and I lighted my cigar. While this was going on I saw the face of the stranger distinctly. His expression was what may be described as a disinterested friendliness; the eyes were dark and kindly; but what struck me most was the enormous beard and moustaches, to which it was evident that great attention was paid.

"A friend in need," I quoted, thanking him. "Is a friend indeed," he said, with a light laugh. "Won't you take some of the matches with you?" he asked; "you may require them."

I declined with thanks, but he pressed some upon me. By this time we had fallen into step, and were walking towards my hotel. Perhaps I was feeling dull and lonely, but I was glad of his company. As we talked, I incidentally mentioned I was sailing for Canada next day.

"What part are you making for?" he inquired. "Winnipeg," I replied; "or perhaps, I should say Port Garry." For in these days Winnipeg was scarcely known, whereas Port Garry, from which the prairie capital sprang, was a familiar name from Lord Wolsey's expedition, which had been so successful a year or two previously.

"What?" said the man; "that's strange. I know Port Garry well. It's almost my own country. I'm an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, but my own particular part of the Northwest is Port Pelly; but I've often been at Port Garry. So you're going out there?"

Then I told him my name, and he introduced himself as James Renshaw. "I'm going back to Canada in a few days myself," Renshaw said. "I dare say we shall meet out there."

I hope so, I returned. "I have now reached my hotel, and I asked him to come in for a drink, but he refused. As we stood, the light from the door of the hotel fell upon him, and I received a distinct impression of him—a big, burly man, with a kindly face, the lower part of which was hidden by his great moustaches and magnificent beard.

We exchanged good-nights and parted. Two or three years later I saw him in the main street of Winnipeg. I was driving in a buggy; he was on the sidewalk, speaking to a man I did not know. I knew him at once; indeed, he became despondent and hipped, and his beard and moustaches had become immediately advertised him, even from a distance, to an acquaintance. I nodded to him, and he returned the nod, but I could see that he did not recognize me—which was not specially remarkable in the circumstances of our meeting in Edinburgh. I drove on, regretting that he had forgotten me.

Time passed. In those days I was in close touch with many officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and I heard occasionally of Renshaw. What I heard was not very good. He had been transferred from Port Pelly to another post of the company in the far interior—a lonely and desolate place, where he became despondent and hipped. A few years later I was sorry to hear that the company had dispensed with his services, and that he was living in the wilderness lying between Winnipeg and Port Arthur. He had become a "squaw-man," which means that he had taken up with an Indian woman, and had called himself from that society. It looked like being a case of a "lost life."

More years passed. Manitoba and the Northwest were being opened up by the Canadian Pacific railway, and one autumn I determined to spend part of my holidays on a sporting expedition in the Lake Wabigoon district, which lies east of Winnipeg and west of Lake Superior. It was new country, and I arranged for a guide to accompany me. We took our own tents and provisions, and made for Wabigoon station, which we reached without misadventure. The railway was still in a very rough state, and accidents were of frequent occurrence, so that our safe arrival was a matter for congratulation. At Wabigoon we obtained a birchbark canoe, and spent a pleasant and sometimes exciting fortnight on the lake and in its vicinity. At the end of the fortnight we folded our tents and made for the station, setting our faces homeward.

With the assistance of a couple of Indians, we "portaged" our outfit from the lake to Wabigoon, arriving there half an hour before the westbound train was due. There was only one train a day each way; sometimes there was not any if there was "trouble" on the line. Moreover, there was no certainty that the train would be on time, but we had to take our chances. We had come to Wabigoon several times during the fortnight, and knew the station master, the telegraph operator, and some of the "road hands." I met the station master as I went on the platform, and I saw he had something to tell me.

"Will you come into the station-house?" he asked; "I've something to show you in there."

"What is it?" I inquired. "Come and see for yourself," he replied. "There's been some wild work here."

We entered the station-house. On a bench lay the form of a man. Do you know the man?" he asked me, as I bent over the form of Renshaw. "Yes," I said; "I know who he is—or was," I added.

"In that case I think you ought to wait till the sheriff comes. He'll be here before a great while, I reckon."

"I'll stop," I said. In any case, I had resolved to stay by the man until the end, which was easy to see was very near. And I thought it was possible that there might be an interval of consciousness before death; that he might be glad to have someone near him who knew who he was. I told my guide that I should not leave Wabigoon that day, and he had the tents unpacked and pitched.

On time, for a wonder, No. 31, the westbound express, pulled into Wabigoon, halted for a few minutes for letters and a package or two, and then went on her way to Winnipeg. An hour afterwards or so the eastbound train, arriving, bringing the sheriff. Renshaw was still alive when he came, but unconscious still. He died in the course of the afternoon, never for an instant having regained his senses. Of course I told the sheriff what I knew of Renshaw, and there was much telegraphing to the head offices of the Hudson's Bay Company in Winnipeg, to which it was finally arranged the body should be sent.

Decidedly depressed, I retired early, but spent a wretched night. I could not forget the friendly soul I had seen that evening in Edinburgh. In the morning I met the station-master. "Some folks," he said, "are blame lucky. Good thing you didn't go on 'Thirty-one' yesterday."

"Why?" I asked. "Why?" Because she went through the big fire last night, yesterday west of Whitecourt, and came to everlasting smash."

"And the passengers?" I inquired, breathlessly. "What do you suppose?" he asked, and walked away.

CARRIED OFF BY A LION.

Thrilling Experience of Donald Mackenzie, an Explorer.

Donald Mackenzie, the English explorer who arrived from London a few days ago en route to northwestern Canada on a long and arduous expedition, is one of the very few men who have been attacked by the Central African lion while asleep in camp and have lived to tell the tale. As guest of honor at a recent dinner he was prevailed upon to tell the following story of an experience he had while surveying for the Cape to Cairo railway in the Central African region around Lakes Victoria and Albert Nyanza.

"Our camp," he said, "was made in a clearing perhaps three or four hundred yards in diameter. On one side was a line of the usual African construction—twigs plastered with mud—with another hut near by in which our stores were kept. Undoubtedly the lion that visited us was attracted to the spot by the odor of considerable game we had been curing during the cool of the evening."

"My assistant was a man named Thomas, who occupied a hut across the clearing from my own. As we were a bit worn by our exertions during the day, we retired early, after banking the fire over which we had prepared our supper."

"I remember having groped my way into the back of my tent and lighted a candle, which I placed on a barrel near a collapsible camp bed. Though it was comparatively early it was a starless night and pitch dark outside."

"After reading a bit and then laying my month-old London paper aside, I blew out the candle through the gauze of the mosquito netting and immediately fell asleep. Just how long my sleep lasted it would be needless to say, but my awakening was occasioned by a distinct sense of something moving under my back."

"Presently, in much shorter time than the telling requires, the thing came out, or, as it seemed, and I was aware of two phosphorescent eyes glaring down upon me with a chilly heartlessness that almost froze my blood."

"I knew it was a lion. I knew it was a man-eater, with his fangs worn down and legs rather stiff with age, thus compelling him to seek food in the most cunning and desperate manner of reaching than the feet-footed antelopes abounding in the region of the camp."

"His eyes glanced along the mosquito bar and it was plain that the animal was puzzled by the contact of his whiskers against the thin gauze. This hesitation did not last long, however, for with sudden, swift pounce he thrust his great head forward, seized me by the left shoulder and dragged me out on the floor like a kitten playing with a mouse."

"The mosquito netting which hung about me he instantly tore to pieces with a swift movement of his forepaw. This done he seemed to squat on my prostrate body, his two heavy forepaws resting firmly on my breast and effectively preventing any movement."

"It seemed hours that I lay there until the brute half raised himself in the darkness, his eyes still glowing, and throwing back his superb head he gave a terrific roar. The result was a commotion outside, and I was conscious that my assistant was mustering our negroes, who apparently had scattered up the nearest road for safety."

"Next I heard Thomas groping his way across the clearing toward my tent and calling me by name. I was so

paralyzed that it was impossible to answer.

"And you ask, what was the lion doing in the meantime? His plan of campaign was, so far as it was possible to gather, to take me firmly in his jaws and leap through the door of the tent. I remembered the sensation of traveling at dizzy speed through the air, as though we were in a merry-go-round."

"Landing on all fours, he laid me down and bit savagely at the lower part of my thigh, gradually working upward, so that our safe arrival was a matter for congratulation. At Wabigoon we obtained a birchbark canoe, and spent a pleasant and sometimes exciting fortnight on the lake and in its vicinity. At the end of the fortnight we folded our tents and made for the station, setting our faces homeward."

"You ask if the bites and lacerations caused me any physical pain? Absolutely none. I both heard and felt the insertion of the fangs in my thigh, but sort of way, as though I were under the influence of chloroform, for example."

"About the same time I became aware that the brute had laid me down under a tree at the edge of the clearing and had again put his fangs in my thigh, as though to say it was his prey and could not be taken from him. All this time, remember, the blackness of the night hid everything but his flaming eyes, whose intensity seemed to wax and wane according to events."

"Thomas, for some reason or other, persisted in entering my tent, even after the lion had leaped out with me. He speedily pursued us, and inducing some of the negroes to come down from the trees and light the resinous torches."

"It was a weird scene—the flaring light, the haubauzes, carried hither and thither by the negroes, while Thomas himself, shouting like a madman, rushed across to the tree where the lion stood over me."

"I think the beast was thoroughly alarmed and ready to stand at bay and defend his prey. But I again lapsed into delirium, with the result, as Thomas told me later, that I began for the first time to call for help. Driven nearly frantic by my tone, Thomas rushed to the lion, struck the muzzle of his rifle against the monstrous head and pulled the trigger."

"But the rifle jammed. 'With a muttered exclamation Thomas clubbed the otherwise useless rifle and brought the butt down on the upturned head with all the force of a frenzied man. But the blow had no more effect than the buzzing of a bee. What the force of the impact did do, however, was to ruin a favorite rifle by breaking it in two."

"Shouting further orders to the negroes, who were huddled covering in the distance, Thomas rushed across the clearing to my tent, where he found and loaded his rifle. Thus armed he returned to the attack, the lion having meanwhile remained stationary, growing at the torches and the negroes."

"Approaching cautiously for the second time, my assistant crept straight up to the puzzled and worried animal, placed the muzzle quite close to his eye and blew out his brains. Simultaneously, I leaped upon him, and, with a powerful weight, I arose to my feet, notwithstanding the previous ordeal, and actually ran about a hundred yards. Then came utter collapse."

"Thomas and a negro then carried me to my tent, where a quantity of hot water was prepared. But the instant the hot water touched my lacerations the agony became most unbearable. My yells scared some of the negroes into the forest and brought others clamoring about the tent. They no longer thought my last hour was at hand, as indeed it nearly was, for Thomas had forcibly to restrain me from reaching for my revolver and ending the agonizing pain then and there."

"As is well known, the greatest danger under such circumstances is the likelihood of poisoning, the dirt gathering under the claws of such animals being the great source of peril. Hence it was necessary to bathe my wounds in water and whiskey. And my whole body seemed to be one continuous wound."

"We were 700 miles from the nearest missionary doctor, and how I survived that journey is a mystery. But the thing was done, and when the doctor examined me he nearly dropped dead with amazement over my survival."

"But you bear no visible scars of the encounter?" ventured a member of the company. For reply Dr. Mackenzie showed his left hand, minus the four fingers.

"That is the only visible memento," he laughed. "The fingers were lost while the brute had me out under the tree on the edge of the clearing."

"In my semi-consciousness, I remember having had a childish fear that the feild breath of the beast would come into my face and that his fangs would make for my throat. Fearing this, it seems that I extended my left arm to ward off the down-bent face, with the result that the brute promptly gobbled my hand in his jaw and snapped off the fingers."

"But there was no pain in the operation. In fact, I remember feeling quite pleased that at last I had succeeded in pushing back the huge hairy head and cold, phosphorescent eyes glowing over me there in the darkness."

Outwitted His "Granny."

When the Prince of Wales was a little fellow at school he ran out of money and knew his parents too well to ask for an advance on his allowance. He thought the matter over, and then sat down and laboriously prepared a letter to Queen Victoria, his grandmother, pathetically begging her to send him half a sovereign. The Queen thought it a good occasion for improvement of his mind, and instead of forwarding the money wrote an autograph letter, full of wholesome advice. A few days later she received a brief reply, which said: "Dear granny, Never mind about that money now. I don't need it. I have sold your letter for £2."

There is danger in ordinary cow's milk at all times—especially in hot weather—for it contains millions of micro-organisms which may cause serious trouble. St. Charles Cream, however, is safe, as it saves you the annoyance of having your milk or cream turn sour when the ice happens to run out.

St. Charles Cream, which is the very best cream for every purpose, keeps indefinitely until opened, and several days after that with proper care. It purifies itself. It never curdles. In using St. Charles Cream you take no chances.

Sold by Best Grocers Everywhere. Handsome booklet of valuable information to mothers and nurses sent free upon application. ST. CHARLES CONDENSING CO. St. Charles, Ill.

There is danger in ordinary cow's milk at all times—especially in hot weather—for it contains millions of micro-organisms which may cause serious trouble. St. Charles Cream, however, is safe, as it saves you the annoyance of having your milk or cream turn sour when the ice happens to run out.

St. Charles Cream, which is the very best cream for every purpose, keeps indefinitely until opened, and several days after that with proper care. It purifies itself. It never curdles. In using St. Charles Cream you take no chances.

Sold by Best Grocers Everywhere. Handsome booklet of valuable information to mothers and nurses sent free upon application. ST. CHARLES CONDENSING CO. St. Charles, Ill.

There is danger in ordinary cow's milk at all times—especially in hot weather—for it contains millions of micro-organisms which may cause serious trouble. St. Charles Cream, however, is safe, as it saves you the annoyance of having your milk or cream turn sour when the ice happens to run out.

St. Charles Cream, which is the very best cream for every purpose, keeps indefinitely until opened, and several days after that with proper care. It purifies itself. It never curdles. In using St. Charles Cream you take no chances.

Sold by Best Grocers Everywhere. Handsome booklet of valuable information to mothers and nurses sent free upon application. ST. CHARLES CONDENSING CO. St. Charles, Ill.

There is danger in ordinary cow's milk at all times—especially in hot weather—for it contains millions of micro-organisms which may cause serious trouble. St. Charles Cream, however, is safe, as it saves you the annoyance of having your milk or cream turn sour when the ice happens to run out.

St. Charles Cream, which is the very best cream for every purpose, keeps indefinitely until opened, and several days after that with proper care. It purifies itself. It never curdles. In using St. Charles Cream you take no chances.

Sold by Best Grocers Everywhere. Handsome booklet of valuable information to mothers and nurses sent free upon application. ST. CHARLES CONDENSING CO. St. Charles, Ill.

There is danger in ordinary cow's milk at all times—especially in hot weather—for it contains millions of micro-organisms which may cause serious trouble. St. Charles Cream, however, is safe, as it saves you the annoyance of having your milk or cream turn sour when the ice happens to run out.

St. Charles Cream, which is the very best cream for every purpose, keeps indefinitely until opened, and several days after that with proper care. It purifies itself. It never curdles. In using St. Charles Cream you take no chances.

Queen Victoria as a Dictator

From the Toronto Star.

Nothing pleases certain classes so much as to suppose and assert that the power of the Crown has passed away. Those who are experienced in affairs smile in their sleeves at the notion. Nothing is more certain than that the power of the Crown remains. When driven to the wall by revelations or expectations the critics assert, as Mr. Gladstone attempted to do, that it is not real power but the Crown's reputation that is in vogue. The explanation is vain. Influence is power, and perhaps more powerful because it is influence. Power is occasional; influence is constant. Power is exercised externally and may be resisted; influence is private and hardly to be withstood. The common expression, "The Queen shows this to be true. The sun is always more influential than the wind."

The life of Lord Granville reveals more clearly than usual the sort of influence, the actual power, which Queen Victoria exerted, especially towards the end of her reign. It is especially revealing in the case of her earliest tendency. "They shall see that I am Queen of England," she said in 1841.

We are told that in 1859, when the Queen was quite opposed to Russell and Palmerston, "the Queen forbade giving any advice or opinion at Paris on the Egyptian question. It was necessary to resist the Prime Minister." In 1852 she had already used her power to expel Palmerston from office for his indiscretion in expressing acquiescence, even non-officially, in the coup d'état.

"The Queen," writes Lord Granville, in 1859, "is up to her stirrups very German and determined if necessary to resist the Prime Minister." In 1852 when Granville took Palmerston's Foreign Office, the Queen at once demanded to know his policy. He had to write her a long essay giving in outline his general ideas, before she was satisfied with him as a Minister.

In 1864, the Queen was dissatisfied with the paragraph in the speech from the throne, which was submitted to her, concerning Germany, and was not satisfied till it was altered at her dictation. In 1861 we know that she insisted on the alteration of the despatches to America, and thereby probably prevented war. Clever Foreign Secretaries are apt to exercise literary gifts with indiscretion. Cautious queens and kings are valuable critics in such cases.

In his address on the death of the Queen, Lord Salisbury said that "she exercised a steady and persistent influence on the action of her Ministers in the course of legislation and government which no one could mistake." Lord Kimberley said: "There have been cases where the Queen's judgment was better than ours." Age and experience had made her wiser than her Ministers and more acquainted with affairs. She had also means of information not available to the Ministers. Royal families can write; and they keep secrets well.

It was rather curious that no protests arose from the radical press on the occasion of these confessions from the chiefs of the rival parties that the power of the Crown had been felt by the people there was at hand, as indeed it nearly was, for Thomas had forcibly to restrain me from reaching for my revolver and ending the agonizing pain then and there."

When Mr. Childers was at the Admiralty the Queen was constantly commending him in this and that. On the subject of beards among the sailors,

she held a curious determination. She allowed beards, but they must be kept clipped and "on no account should moustaches be allowed without beards. This must be clearly understood."

In 1880, after General Burrows' defeat at Malmoud, she wrote Childers: "The Queen therefore trusts that no reductions in the army are contemplated, and asks whether, on the contrary, an increase should not be thought of. Charles I. would not have been more peremptory in tone."

Curiously enough, the Queen resisted for some time the abolition of flogging in the army. "The Queen (1880) hates the system of flogging, but sees no alternative in extreme cases on active service." This also was the opinion of the Duke of Wellington. The alternative in European armies is death, and flogging does seem more economical.

Then, again, when the Ministers were being badgered by Parliament into the abolition of honoraries colonelcies, she wrote to Childers: "The Queen is not in answering this, Mr. Childers will not pledge himself to any future arrangements about the colonelcies of the regiments," and "the Queen is strongly opposed to the proposal for abolishing these colonelcies." Mr. Childers, accordingly, in the debate, declined to concede the proposed reform. The government was nearly beaten on the occasion.

In 1880 she was very peremptory with the Minister of War: "He will, of course, come to no decision without first submitting the plan, when completed, to the Queen." In 1882, with reference to the Egyptian expedition, she writes: "The chief command must, of course, be conferred on one of the tried officers, assisted by others who have recently been on active service." The "must" of a crowned head has a peculiar significance. All through the war the hand of the Queen never wavered, the eyes of the Queen never sleep.

When the Egyptian campaign was over, in 1882, the Queen writes: "She is especially anxious that no troops should move in a hurry, as she feels convinced that no reliance can be placed yet on the Egyptians, who would, if they had a chance of success, again rise—that is, the army." Here she is commander-in-chief and Foreign Minister and Prime Minister all at "one fell swoop." We do not read that the Ministers rebelled, though they probably swore, like our army in Flanders.

The most curious illustration of the Queen's peremptory disposition was that of the details of the administration adopted for India in 1858. The Queen made several alterations in the Ministerial plan. All but one were accepted by Ministers. On this one they stood. To their horror, it was the very one on which the Opposition based their most furious attack. It had to be abandoned.

"I have said," Lord Salisbury remarked in the address we have above quoted, "for years that I always thought that when I knew what the Queen thought I knew certainly what view her subjects would take, and especially the middle classes of her subjects. It was well and fortunate to be wise when she was also peremptory. We have not yet got to the full length of our knowledge of the Queen's peremptoriness and wisdom. Several lives remain to be written."

AMONG WEST COAST INDIANS.

Rev. John Campbell, D. D., Victoria, in The Presbyterian.

(Continued.)

The commissioners left Doggers' Cove where they were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Ross and Mrs. McKee, who, with their husbands, are the only white people there and preceded in an Indian sloop to Noomukamas, a beautifully situated fishing station of the Ojibwa tribe, at the south end of the Alberni canal. If the pilgrims sailed in a dangerously small boat over "The Graveyard of the North Pacific," they were not to the opposite shore of the sloop, in a ridiculously large Indian sloop. Whether it was that they lost their mental equilibrium through fear of the suspicious hospitality of the natives, whose forefathers had no relish for vegetable diet, or that the human mind is prone to extremes, forgetting that "sober moderation stands secure," I know not.

Bamfield Creek, the Canadian station of the Pacific cable, and the whaling station recently established by a company of enterprising "Blue Noses," from the Atlantic seaboard, were seen as a distance. The towering head of the mountains and valleys along the shore was so charming as to awaken the muse of one of the pilgrims, and to the amusement of his fellow-passengers he broke out in sublime poetry, guiding his verses by the rhythm of the Italian and their calves to slaughter; but the gods took pity on him, and saved his literary reputation by marshalling the rhyming syllables, so that

"They stood like sentinels at the close, To keep the verses from being prose."

The government set apart at Noomukamas two thousand acres of fine land as a reservation for the Ojibwas, and they are preparing to move thither from Doggers' Cove, where there is no land fit for cultivation. While food is so easily secured from the sea, and plenty of money can easily be obtained at the canneries, and by sealing, fishing, and herring-picking in Oregon and Washington, I am very doubtful whether the Indians of the West Coast can be induced to cultivate the lands of their reservations, however good and fertile they may be. Mr. Ross, the missionary at Doggers' Cove, built last summer a very comfortable house for himself and family at Noomukamas, where he is with the Indians during the fishing season, and hopes soon to move there permanently, when the tribe transfer their residence from the Cove, where they resided from time immemorial. They have made grand progress during the last ten years in sobriety, industry, morality and Christianity. I have no sympathy with the statement so often made, and made generally by those who have seldom seen the red man, that the Indians adopt the white man's badness, but not his goodness. Visit the tribes in the interior of Alaska or British Columbia, and compare them with those on the coast, which have come in contact with civilization and Christianity, and behold the difference! The Church that expends money to Christianize the Indians, whose forests and prairies, mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, we have taken possession of, will be blessed with spiritual life and temporal prosperity.

On a delightful afternoon the commissioners spread their canvas, and sailed out majestically from the rocky cliffs of wild Noomukamas in their magnificent sloop, a veritable line having a "Sloop" and his "Kloochman" as crew, to manage the boat, took their bearing and steered for Old Alberni,

which is at the head of the Alberni canal, and over which stands a granite angel, Royal Mount Arrowsmith, whose lofty head is covered with eternal snow. The wind having ceased when the boat was miles down the canal, the representatives of the law and the Gospel had to take the oars, and it was refreshing to see them splash, dash, splash, dash on their own hook, regardless of his neighbor's stroke. They worked unmercifully like galley slaves and succeeded in arriving at the Indian boarding school on Saturday night, at five minutes to twelve o'clock. Some say that a miss is as good as a mile. This school is the oldest of the schools of our Church in British Columbia. It has accommodation for fifty pupils. A comfortable and much needed addition was erected last summer for the superintendent and family. This school is a two-story building, with basement and garret, and is heated with hot air. The site is very picturesque, on the west bank of the Soamas river. There are 160 acres in connection with this home. The house is very comfortable, and the school is well managed, and the children are healthy, intelligent, and under good discipline. At this point the work for which the commissioners had been appointed was finished, and like boys set free from school, merrily started homeward over the stage road to Nanaimo, one of the most beautiful drives in agnizable, through an unbroken forest of giant fir, spruce and cedars.

Fruit Canners in California.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle, "fruit canning in California began in a small way in the sixties, and by 1870 had increased to 36,400 cases of two dozen cans each. From that year there was a steady increase, until in 1880 the output was 221,000 cases. The final statement of the pack of 1904 is not available, but the pack of 1903 was 2,730,000 cases, and the estimate at the close of 1904 was 2,800,000 cases. The output this year will apparently be a record-breaker, and still the facilities are to be very largely increased. Formerly capital was afraid of the business, but now it is entirely ready to engage in it, and canneries are built wherever the quantity of fruit within a reasonable distance justifies the outlay. The cost has been reduced by wonderful improvements in machinery and appliances, and, as in other lines of trade, the tendency is toward the concentration of the industry in strong hands, operating large plants. California canned fruit is recognized in all markets of the world as the best to be had, and our export trade is enormous, reaching 550,000 cases in 1903, of which Great Britain takes by far the largest portion. The canning of vegetables—except tomatoes—is a much later development, having mostly grown up since the beginning of asparagus canning, about 1895, when the pack of that product was 27,730 cases. The figures for the entire pack of vegetables, including tomatoes, are not available for last season, but probably largely exceeded 1,000,000 cases. And it now looks as if our canning industries were all still in their infancy. There seems no end to their expansion."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Here's a Shoe That is Pretty Nearly Wear-proof.

It's our "ARTISAN" shoe for working men.

Built of toughest sole leather—with three rows of wooden pegs, and an outer row of steel slugs, around



the sole. It's a shoe that is strongly made—comfortable too—and wears like steel.

In many styles and shapes. \$1.25 to \$3.50.

Ask your shoe man to show you the "ARTISAN"—the shoe that wears so long.

The Ames, Holden Co. of Montreal, Ltd

THE LARGEST SHOE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN.



JUST THE THING!

THE TENGWELL

LOOSE LEAF DEVICES

PERPETUAL IN PRINCIPAL!

To See It is to be Pleased with It

It combines simplicity, strength and neatness with amazing economy in time and labor, for individual use, as well as for the professional man, the merchant and the manufacturer alike.

THE TENGWELL FILE

The best and latest device for LOOSE SHEETS of all descriptions. Press the spring like pressing the button and it responds to your touch by opening up at any given point. Close the covers and the book locks up automatically and as securely as if bound.

Among its thousands of patrons throughout the United States and Canada are to be found the largest and most influential business institutions.

THE COLONIST

Sole Agents in British Columbia for all Loose Leaf Tengwell Devices

VICTORIA, - - B. C.

A MILLION NEEDLES

COULD NOT INFLICT THE
TORTURE WOMEN SUFFER
FROM HEADACHES

Headache is not in itself a disease, but a symptom or accompaniment of other diseases, principally those of the stomach, liver and bowels, such as Constipation, Dyspepsia, Liver Trouble, Bad Blood, Female Complaints, General Debility and Weakness. Headache is common to both sexes, but more frequently affects females.

The varieties of headache most common are sick or bilious headache, nervous headache, headache from constipation, debility or indigestion, periodical and spasmodic headache. Undoubtedly the cause must be removed before permanent relief can be had.

Burdock Blood Bitters

removes the cause of the headache, and not only does this but it also restores the entire system to healthy action and buoyant vigor.

"I was troubled with headache for a number of years, but could get nothing to help me. I procured a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and finding it was doing me so much good, I got two more. I am now fully cured and think there is nothing in the world like Burdock Blood Bitters for headache."

MRS. EDW. KEDDY,

NEW GERMANY, ONT.

B.B.B. is for sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

Conservatives For Fiscal Reform

National Union of Associations Form Preferential Treatment of Trade.

Premier Balfour Appeals to Followers to Sink Personal Differences.

Newcastle, Eng., Nov. 14.—The national union of Conservative associations held its annual meeting here today and adopted resolutions in favor of fiscal reforms based on the preferential treatment of trade between the motherland and the colonies.

Premier Balfour at the night session urged the Unionists to get together. He said that the government must be given a free hand to retaliate against unfair foreign competition and so readjust the fiscal policy of England so as to encourage their manufactures and draw the Empire together by preferential treatment of colonial goods.

Premier's Frank Declaration

In the course of his speech Mr. Balfour declared frankly that he was not afraid of the opposition, but of his own friends. With great deliberation and emphasis he said: "I am asked to say exactly what I think about the situation and I mean to say it. There is no use in having a leader unless you mean to follow. I speak here as your leader for the time being, and my advice is to forget differences which are outside of the practical politics of the hour. If you reject my advice, disaster will overtake our cause."

Appeal's Contrary Effect

London, Nov. 15.—Premier Balfour's unusually candid warning to his followers at the conference of the national union of Conservative associations at Newcastle-on-Tyne last night is interpreted in some quarters as a threat to resign the leadership of the Unionist party if dissensions continue with regard to the fiscal policy; and judging by the editorials in this morning's newspapers there is small likelihood of his appeal having the desired effect.

ESCAPES FROM BRIGANDS.

Salonica, Nov. 14.—Mr. Wills, the Englishman recently employed by the Turkish tobacco revenue department, who was captured by brigands some months ago and held for ransom, escaped from his captors and reached Ienli, 18 miles from Monastir, today. Disturbances and encounters between Greek and Bulgarian bands continue, several persons being reported killed.

THE CANADA'S CUP.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Rochester Yacht Club has accepted the challenge of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto for a series of races for the Canada cup in 1907. Signed conditions will be forwarded from here this week.

RIOTS IN AUSTRIA.

Reported Intention of Germany to Aid Russia Leads to Polish Outbreak.

Lemberg, Austria, Nov. 14.—A report that Germany, in the event of a revolution in Poland, intended to assist Russia to suppress it, led to serious street riots tonight, in which several students and policemen were wounded. A thousand Polish students, after a meeting of protest, proceeded to make a demonstration against the German and Russian consulates. The police attempted to restrain the rioters, which led to serious fighting, the rioters finally being overpowered. The students threaten to resume the rioting.

DISORDERS AT ODESSA.

Odesa, Nov. 14.—News has reached here of fresh disorders in the small town of Krivovrog, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, in which over 100 persons were killed and the town was sacked and half burned.

Considerable unrest continues to pervade this city. Looting and attacks on individuals are reported to have occurred in various quarters. The new prefect up to the present time has not taken any drastic measures and consequently the people fear to leave their homes after nightfall. The theatres are open, but are deserted. The university opened today. A number of policemen have resigned and it is openly asserted that they secured sufficient plunder during the disturbances to make them independent.

Aid for The Russian Jews

Rothschild Despatches a Commission to Investigate the Massacres.

Influential Meeting in London Organizes for Immediate Work.

London, Nov. 15.—A conference attended by all the prominent Jews of London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, which was held here last night, under the presidency of Lord Rothschild, resolved to send an influential travelling commission to Russia to visit all places where Jews were reported to have suffered during the disturbances. The money needed will be forwarded by Messrs. Rothschild.

At a mass meeting of the Jews of Whitechapel today, Robert Threshers, former attorney-general, who presided, expressed the sympathy of all Christians with the persecuted Jews in Russia.

Israel Zangwill, who made an impassioned speech, introduced a resolution which was passed unanimously, expressing horror at the outrages. A letter was received from Joseph Chamberlain, approving the scheme for the establishment of Jewish colonies under the British flag and regretting that the plan of Dr. Hershel for a Jewish colony in British Africa had been abandoned.

Roosevelt Asked to Interfere

New York, Nov. 14.—A petition asking

of those abominable atrocities, which are a shock to humanity and civilization.

News From Kishineff

A telegram was received from Kishineff today by a state bank here. It read: "Colossal distress. Outside of Kishineff hundreds of villages Jews ruined. In the town of Kalarusch, with large commercial interests near Kishineff, 300 houses burned down, 600 families reduced to poverty, 3,000,000 roubles loss. Help absolutely necessary."

The telegram was sent by a firm of Kishineff bankers in reply to an enquiry about conditions in Russia sent by Arnold Kohn, vice president of the State Bank.

Aid From Australia

Jacob H. Schiff received today a cablegram from Sydney, N. S. W., saying that \$7,000 had been subscribed to the relief fund at a meeting which also adopted a resolution characterizing the "appalling atrocities now again perpetrated upon the Russian Jews" as a disgrace to humanity and a reproach to civilization.

NEWS CONFIRMED.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The state department today received a despatch from the United States consul at Vladivostok confirming the press despatches of the serious conditions.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—Steps have been taken to incorporate Portage la Prairie as a city.

The house of bishops of the Church of England will meet tomorrow for the important purpose of electing a bishop of Selkirk as successor to Bishop Bompas, who retires owing to advanced age. Archbishop Matheson will preside and it is expected that the bishops

Prince Louis Entertains

Ball Aboard His Flagship to Which Thousands Are Invited.

Fraternal Scenes Amongst the Sailors in the Cold Grey Dawn.

New York, Nov. 14.—Prince Louis of Battenberg was the only one of his party today who did not appear to be tired by the round of entertainments. He left his flagship early to attend a luncheon at Tuxedo. As the Prince left his ship he passed a number of British sailors, who were just returning from their last night's banquet at Coney Island. Many of them were with American sailors, who were walking arm in arm with the Britishers.

Prince Louis of Battenberg became host tonight and in return for the hospitality which has been shown him during his stay in American waters gave a magnificent dance on board his flagship, the Drake, the thousand or more invited guests including officials and society people in Annapolis, Washington, Baltimore and West Point as well as in New York. At the entrance of the long pier floated a tremendous British flag. Passing through the doorway half way down the pier the guests saw a curtain of red, white and blue hunting enclosing the supper room, shut in with a heavy canvas. The interior was all in shadow with light from the festoons of red, white and blue electric bulbs.

Just outside the supper room was the gangway to the Drake. Prince Louis received his guests on the quarter deck. The lower walls of the after deck were hung with the flags of the two nations and the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were everywhere intertwined.

The vacant spaces between these national emblems were covered with many colored signal flags. Overhead a red and white striped canvas roof glowed softly with light from garlands of electric bulbs. From the quarterdeck the guests passed up a stairway banked with flags to the Drake's famous ballroom, the pride of the second cruiser squadron and the wonder of every guest at the ball.

Above the ballroom was the American flag with the stars of the states outlined in electric lights. At regular intervals around the walls were American and British flags.

Through the garden of color strolled nearly a thousand guests. Prince Louis' hosts the officers of the first squadron and the fourth division of the third squadron of the North Atlantic fleet and their families headed the list.

Others present were General Wade, Brigadier-General Grant and the officers at Governor's Island, and Brigadier-General Mills, the governor of New York, and several hundred other society people of New York whom the Prince and his officers have met during their visit.

The commanding and ward room officers of the British squadron assisted the Prince at the dance.

On the after bridge overlooking the ballroom was the band of the Drake, which furnished music for the dancing.

OUTLOOK FOR THE WINDY ARM MINES

Government Will Probably Build Roads to Promising Mineral District.

Stagway correspondence under date of November 6th says: "It is the greatest mineral belt discovered in recent years, and I believe from five to ten thousand men will be employed there within a year."

This spoke Mr. William Clark regarding the various mining properties in the Windy Arm country, which he has just visited. Mr. Clark has had many years of practical experience in British Columbia and Montana, and is an authority on this subject.

At the request of eastern people who are largely interested in the Big Thing group of claims on Windy Arm I have visited the district to make a thorough inspection of the various ledges and have reported to them on the same. I have found vast bodies of ore, the several ledges being from three to five feet in width and of practically limitless extent. The value of this ore, as is now well known, is enormous, running all the way from 200 to 4,000 ounces in silver and from \$2.50 to \$5 in gold to the ton.

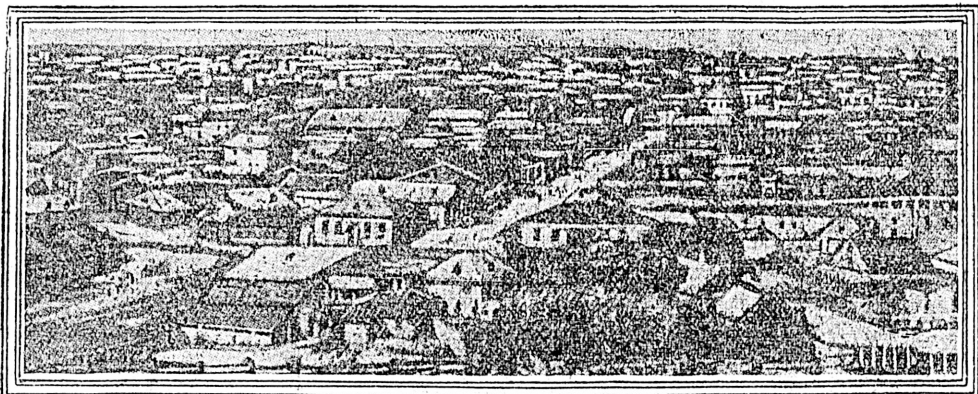
"On my trip of inspection I was accompanied by Mr. W. L. Robertson, a syndicate miner of British Columbia, and Dr. Young, M. L. A., of Atlin, Mr. Robertson was sent to Windy Arm by Premier McBride for the purpose of inspecting all the property, and especially that on the British Columbia side of the line, with the view, if Mr. Robertson's inspection was favorable, of having his government construct roads from the various British Columbia mines over which ore can be carried to the lake for transportation next spring. Premier McBride wired Dr. Young to meet Mr. Robertson at Conrad City and join him in the inspection, which was made to the eminent satisfaction of all of us, and Mr. Robertson's report to the premier will be favorable.

"We visited all the claims of the Conrad group, the Thistle group, the Conrad Consolidated, the Bonanza, Windy Arm Syndicate and Big Thing groups, and at every place we found the ledges as previously stated, from three to five feet in width. We saw workings in the three-hundred-foot tunnel in the Montana mine and saw the same ledge in the tunnel of the Montana mine. The two tunnels being 2,500 feet apart. Undoubtedly the Windy Arm district is the richest and most extensive mineral belt discovered on the American continent in many years."

It is the purpose of the New York and other capitalists who are putting up the money for the development of the Conrad Consolidated and the Conrad-Bonanza properties on Windy Arm to continue the work of development to the limit of their capital and produce a thousand tons of ore a day.

The above statement was made by Robert Lynn, of Ilighbridge, N. J., who is a New York business man, and who is associated with Dr. S. E. Furry, E. B. Harvey and others of New York in the ownership of these properties, to a reporter in Skagway today. Mr. Lynn has been looking over the Windy Arm country and is more than pleased with what he has seen. "I am afraid," said Mr. Lynn, "that we may not be able to complete the tramway to the Montana mine this winter, though every effort will be made to do it. It is owing to the breaking of a capstan in which the cable was being drawn up over the mountain and stretching in the force of men will be worked at the mine, however, all winter, irrespective of whether or not the tramway shall be completed. Next year we shall employ as many men as can be worked to advantage."

Storm Centre of Hebrew Persecutions



JEWISH QUARTER OF KISHINEFF



SOME OF THE SHOPS AND MERCHANTS' OFFICES PILLAGED BY THE RIOTERS.

ELECTRICITY.

London, Nov. 14.—The London county council this evening decided to introduce a bill in parliament under which the council will construct a plant to supply all the electric energy for London and the suburbs, at a cost estimated at \$40,000,000.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Proceedings at Second Day's Session in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 14.—The second day's session of the American Federation of Labor convention met at 9 o'clock today. President Gompers called John Mitchell, second vice president, to the chair; and James Duncan, first vice president, read the annual report of the executive council. In the matter of the protection of children the executive council had bills introduced in the legislatures of many states prohibiting the employment of children in mills, factories, mines and industrial establishments. Some progress was made, but results during the year were not entirely satisfactory.

President Gompers was authorized to enlist the assistance of other organizations in securing the passage of legislation in all states prohibiting the employment of child labor.

It was decided that in the future the executive council shall not interfere in disputes between labor organizations unless the unions involved have exhausted all means to bring about an adjustment of the differences.

An assessment of 1 cent a member a week for a period of four weeks was levied on the entire membership of the federation for the benefit of the International Typographical Union in its efforts to establish an eight-hour work day in the job and commercial printing establishments in the United States and Canada on January 1, 1906.

ing President Roosevelt to use his influence to stop the atrocities in Russia, even though there is no diplomatic precedent for his interference, was adopted today by the New York board of aldermen. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, for many weeks past daily reports have been received of appalling atrocities inflicted on the Hebrews in many parts of Russia, in which thousands of all ages have been and are being murdered, tortured, robbed of their all, innocent victims of an ignorant and superstitious peasantry, whose crimes are condoned and even encouraged by the authorities

who should preserve order. Resolved that this board of aldermen desires to express its detestation of these medieval savageries; and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the president of the United States, so pre-eminently distinguished as a successful apostle of peace, praying him to exert his wonderful influence, even though unwarranted by diplomatic precedent, in every possible way to cause a cessation

of Saskatchewan, Calgary and Keweenaw will be present. The bishop of Mackenzie and the bishop of Qu'Appelle have advised the house of their inability to attend. In addition to the matter of the formal election of the successor of Bishop Bompas, a number of other important questions will come before the house for consideration and adjudication.

Building figures reached \$10,651,750 yesterday, exactly \$1,000,000 over the total building figures for 1904. The inspector was quite busy at his office all morning and issued permits for buildings to be erected representing a cost of \$250,000.

CARIBOO NOTES.

Beaver Valley Oil Co. Reports Having Made a Rich Strike.

The department of public works is to be commended for its prompt action in putting the Beaver Valley road into shape so that it is possible to take the big boring plant of the Beaver Valley Company in before Christmas, says the Ashcroft Journal. The company made representations to the government in the matter, and Road Superintendent Rutherford put teams and men to work. J. M. Healey of the Beaver Valley Oil Company has extracted and sent to the Coast two gallons of oil, pronounced to be the finest oil yet produced on the Pacific Coast.

R. T. Ward is expecting his gold prospecting drill in a few days, when he will be able to more correctly determine the gold-bearing channel of the Horseshoe than the previous years of prospecting have done.

ACCIDENT AT WHITEHORSE.

Polish Jew Meets Death by Suffocation Under a Load of Hay.

Whitehorse, Nov. 14.—A Polish Jew known as Jack Glaser met his death at Little Salmon yesterday forenoon in a rather peculiar manner. Glaser, who was a wood-chopper for the White Pass Company at Little Salmon, was hauling a load of hay on a sled which overturned. As he was riding on top of the load he was thrown beneath it, face downward in the snow, and being unable to extricate himself from beneath the weight which bore him down, he was suffocated.

Later he was found by William Drury and two other men, who did all in their power to resuscitate him, but it was too late. Glaser was about 40 years of age. He came from Seattle to Alaska in 1898, and for some time was employed on the White Pass railway. All that is known of the deceased's relatives is that he leaves one brother in the States and another in the Transvaal.

NEW ARRIVALS

—AT—

THE BIG SHOE STORE

THE CROSS SHOE For WOMEN

One of the Best Lines of Shoes Manufactured in America

New and Exclusive Styles

MODERN FOOTWEAR

IN A

MODERN SHOE STORE

MCCANDLESS BROS. & CATHCART

35 Johnson Street

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importers, Douglas St.

Special Sale of Ladies' and Misses

Cravenette Waterproofs

London, New York and Berlin Styles.

Suits, Dress Skirt and Waterproofs made to order.

SPORTS

THE KENNEL.

Election of Officers

A meeting of the Victoria Kennel Club was held in Pioneer hall last evening to elect officers for the ensuing year. A large number of dog fanciers were present, and all took a keen interest in the discussion. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. A. J. Garesche; vice-president, H. Saunders; secretary, Walt Winsty; treasurer, G. F. Dunn; superintendent, J. McIntosh; board of directors, Messrs. Haggart, Florence, Hodgson, Angus and Fairlie; bench show committee, Messrs. Hodgson, Florence, Dunn, Angus and Haggart.

It was also decided to hold a prior show, the time and place of which was left to the committee to decide. The following committee was appointed to make arrangements for the show: Miss Davie, T. P. McConnell, J. W. Creighton, George Jay and Mr. Hodgson.

J. B. A. A.

Elect New Members

A meeting of the management committee of the J. B. A. A. was held at the club room last evening, when the following new members were elected: G. McDonald, W. W. Northcott and Horace Palmer. A general meeting of the members of the club will be held on Friday evening at the club house to discuss the arrangements for the annual ball. It had been decided at a previous meeting that the ball should be held in December, and in order that the committee may be appointed and arrangements made, the date will be fixed before anything is done.

The members desire that the members should keep this in mind and attend in large numbers on Friday evening. It was also decided last evening that a handball tournament should be started immediately. A list to receive entries will be posted today, and whenever a sufficient number of names have been secured, the tournament will be commenced. The committee in charge look for a large entry list, and expect to have a number of very fine games.

Basketball was also under consideration, and an effort will be made to find out if a team will be organized this season.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Saturday's Game

The intermediate and junior football matches between Victoria and Vancouver are expected to prove very interesting. From accounts from Vancouver the teams from that city will come down very strong, and will make a strong bid to capture both games.

The locals are putting in as much practice as possible, and will no doubt be able to give a good account of themselves on Saturday.

Both games will be played at Oak Bay, the junior commencing at 12:30 o'clock and the intermediate at 3 o'clock.

Both games will be started sharp on time in order that they may be finished before darkness prevents the game.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Meet Tonight

A meeting of the Victoria District Football Association will be held this evening

In the Y. M. C. A. The meeting will be called at 8 o'clock, and as business of importance will be discussed a full attendance is requested.

HOCKEY.

Practice Today

The team chosen to represent the Ladies' Hockey Club at Nanaimo on Saturday are requested to attend practice at Oak Bay this afternoon. The practice will not be confined to the members of the team, but any one desiring a game are invited to turn out.

Two Scotsmen turning a corner came into collision. The shock stunned one of them. He pulled off his hat, and laying his hand on his brow said: "Sic blow! My heid's a ringin' again!" "Nae wonder," said his companion; "your heid was aye empty—that mak's it ring; my heid disna ring a bit." "How could it ring?" said the



25 CENTS A BOTTLE AT ALL DEALERS

A Liquid Food

The true Malt-Tonic rich in tissue-forming, blood-making properties is

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S Malt-Nutrine

TRADE MARK.

It is made up of 14.60 per cent of nutritious Malt extract and is a perfect digestant—non-intoxicating—delicious tasting. The ideal tonic for convalescents.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Prepared by
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.



COLLEGE OF ARMS OF DOMINION

Injunction to Be Served by Can- ada on the English Herald's College.

Montreal Standard.

The College-of-Arms of Canada has decided to serve an injunction on the English Herald's College to prevent that institution from interfering in heraldic regulations and arms in Canada.

What has brought about this resolve on the part of the Canadian institution? First, the Canadian Parliamentary regime recently refused to recognize the right of the College-of-Arms to grant arms in Canada (although such right is founded on the royal edict of 1664 and the treaty of 1763), by requesting the English Herald's College to devise arms for the two new western provinces, the "Alberta" and "Saskatchewan"; secondly, the willingness of the English College to ignore the Canadian College-of-Arms, and to overstep the limits of its own charter.

There are four Herald's Colleges in Great Britain and Ireland, and their charters prescribe the territorial jurisdiction of their jurisdiction. There are two in England, one for the south of the Trent, and one for the north of the Trent to the borders of Scotland. The Lyon Office of Heraldic Registry at Edinburgh alone has jurisdiction for Scotland, and the Ulster Officer-at-Arms in Dublin has jurisdiction over the Heraldry of Ireland.

Some years ago, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, wrote the present Herald Marshal of the College-of-Arms of Canada, denying that any of the British institutions has any legitimate jurisdiction either across the sea or beyond the limits of their charters.

Any legal mind will understand the correctness of his view.

Government Authority in Canada.

On what is governmental authority in Canada based? The answer is, on the British North America Act of 1867. From what source does this British North America Act derive its validity? The response is evident — from the treaty of 1763, which ceded Canada from France to Great Britain. Now, it is on the validity of this treaty that the College-of-Arms of Canada founds its pretensions. If these pretensions are admitted, then is the treaty without any operative force? The British North America Act is valid, and the Canadian government has no legal basis, and must cease to be regarded as heretic by any power strong enough to resist or invade it. But the British government, as well as the Canadian authorities, maintain that the British North America Act is valid, and the Canadian government has no legal basis, and must cease to be regarded as heretic by any power strong enough to resist or invade it. But the British government, as well as the Canadian authorities, maintain that the British North America Act is valid, and the Canadian government has no legal basis, and must cease to be regarded as heretic by any power strong enough to resist or invade it.

When Louis XIV. established the government of Canada in 1683-4, he commanded that department should be kept in the intendancy of the office for the registration of seigneuries, pedigrees, and arms of families, and seals of provinces. This constituted the College-of-Arms in Canada.

This college was instituted for the noblesse settled in the country, and every transfer of rank from France to Canada and every writ creating a seignior in the country presupposed registration as an accompanying prerogative. The continuation of the college, (or collection of rank, arms and record) was a right inherent in the noblesse of the Seigniorial Order itself.

Now, in the treaty which preceded the treaty of 1763 ceding Canada to Great Britain, the 37th Article of the Capitulation of Montreal (1760) demanded "The noblesse * * * and all other inhabitants shall preserve the complete possession of their privileges," (the principal one being the right of registration or "College-of-Arms") and goods, noble as well as common, etc. The response of the British authority was: "Agreed—inasmuch as the privileges and goods are not those of the King of France, which pass by this transfer to the King of Great Britain."

Treaty of 1763.

In regard to the King's prerogative rights, and consequent obligations, the treaty of 1763 declares: "His Most Christian Majesty renounces all pretensions which he has hitherto formed, or might have formed, to Nova Scotia, or Acadia—and guarantees the whole of it, with all the dependencies, to the King of Great Britain. Moreover, H. M. C. Majesty cedes and guarantees to H. B. Majesty, in full right, the whole of all its dependencies—and that in the most ample manner and form without restriction and without any liberty to depart from the meaning of said sessions and guarantees under any pretence."

One of these guarantees was the right of registration as established at Quebec with the first seigniorial concession. The British Parliament constantly interfered, however, with the meaning of this treaty until 1774, when it passed the Quebec Act of 1774.

In the fourth article of this Act it declares: "The inhabitants professing the religion of the Church of Rome, and

enjoying an established form of constitution and systems of laws, by which their person and property have been protected, governed and ordered for a long series of years from the first establishment of said provinces, be it therefore enacted that the proclamations, and commissions, and grants of authority found unconstitutional and contrary to the customs of the province established by the King of France and the treaty of 1763, and the affirmation of this Act are hereby revoked, annulled and made void after the first day of May, 1775."

Now, in regard not only to the rights but to the obligations of the King of Great Britain in this matter, no better authority can be cited than Blackstone's "Laws Commentaries." In it he says: "When Duke William of Normandy replaced Harold the Saxon on the throne of England in 1066, he did not bring anything more or anything less to the royal prerogative, but that according to the claim of succession, it was but a change of person, and not of prerogative." In like manner, when George III. replaced Louis XIV. as Sovereign of Canada, it was but a change of person, and not prerogative.

College Re-Organized.

After the provinces of Canada passed to Britain by the treaty of 1763, as no new seigniorial titles of Canada were granted—except to Fraser, Naime and Carleton—no registry was kept beyond these administrations. Indeed, subsequent administrations, under an constitutional motives, discouraged anything of the sort, although an institution of the country. But later on, in 1798, an organization of the aristocratic influence was attempted, and, in 1879, was perfected whereby the descendants of those having legal and constitutional rights of registration in the country reorganized the department of Heraldry, first instituted by edict of the King in 1664 in the Intendant's office at Quebec. The descendants of those having legal and constitutional right, were the seigneurs, the barons of Nova Scotia, and the United Empire Loyalists (by Act of 1789). And with the prerogative of the department first established in the Intendant's office, they inherited the Intendant's right over all arms and registrations in the country.

This is the history of the position of the College-of-Arms of Canada. It claims a legal and constitutional right to its pretensions, and will enforce the injunction in defence thereof.

There is soon to be called in Montreal an assembly of the seigniorial Order of the nobility to those delegates to the College-at-Arms of Canada, to confirm those already chosen. The board of delegates, or council of the College-of-Arms of Canada, consists of six members—two chosen by the Seigniorial Order, two by the Order of Barons of Nova Scotia, and two by the Order of United Empire Loyalists. These six delegates elect or confirm a Herald Marshal of the college, for a term of two years, who appoints four Pursuivants-of-Arms for the four departments of the College, (Seigniorial, Barons of Nova Scotia, United Empire Loyalists, and other families). The purpose of the coming assembly is to procure funds to obtain the writ of injunction from the English court against the London Herald's College.

FREE—THE MINING HERALD.

Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, all departments of the mining industry. An investor should be without it. Will send six months free. Branch, A. L. Wisner & Co., 73 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont., Manager.

ARE FIGHTING A
GLANDER OUTBREAK

Veterinary Surgeons of Province
Stamping Out the Disease
Amongst Horses.

Dr. S. F. Tormie, Dominion veterinary inspector, returned home yesterday from a two weeks' trip to the Okanagan country and Vancouver, where he has been actively engaged in stamping out an epidemic of glanders. The disease left again last night for the Terminal City and Peachland to continue the campaign of eradication, and previous to his departure spoke hopefully of success. He said:

"When I reached some 40 or 50 work horses used on the different orchards had to be destroyed. The disease was practically confined to this one locality and is not prevalent among range horses in any other section of the Okanagan. We have got control of the situation, and I think quite soon will find the disease entirely exterminated in and around Peachland."

"For the past two or three months glanders has been epidemic among the horses in Vancouver and the veterinary authorities of that city have also had to combat it. Many valuable horses have been destroyed for the disease has spread through every part of the city from the big livery stables to owners of individual driving horses. The efforts of the city is slowly meeting with success and the campaign of prevention and eradication will be pursued until that city is free."

"No, I am pleased to say that the disease is not found in Victoria, the horses here being entirely free," he continued.

"According to the despatches from Vancouver published yesterday in the Colonist the epidemic has resulted in the destruction during the past three months of over 50 horses. Glanders is said to have been imported from across the line by a horse brought in for the Vancouver breeders. This horse was sold to the Commercial hotel before the disease was discovered. Used in the bus that meets the trains, the disease quickly spread to the other horses. The Vancouver breeders is one of the heaviest sufferers, their entire delivery stable having been destroyed and sent to the crematory."

PERSONAL.

William M. Saunders, managing director of the well known distilling firm of James Saunders & Co. of London, was a visitor in the city yesterday, and left last night for Vancouver. From that city he will go south to Seattle and San Francisco before returning home. It is Mr. Saunders' next trip to Canada, and it was made exceedingly pleasant through the courtesies extended to him by the different agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, he practically being the company's guest.

W. J. Goepel, provincial inspector of government agencies, with headquarters at Nelson, is in the city on departmental business.

J. S. Dennis, commissioner of the C. P. R. lands in British Columbia, is paying his regular monthly visit to Victoria, and is a guest at the Hotel.

James Ingleside and wife and Miss Ingleside are down from Nanaimo, stopping at the Hotel Victoria.

Free to Mothers

Every mother, who sends us her name and address, will receive a generous free sample—enough for eight meals—of

Nestle's Food

Best for Babies.

THE LEEHING, MILES CO., Limited, MONTREAL.

MANITOBA APPLES A MARKED SUCCESS

Indications That Prairie Province
Has Some Fruit Growing
Possibilities.

A. P. Stevenson, the proprietor of "Pine Grove Farm," near Morden, which has become famous as a grower of its apple orchard, is in the city, a guest at the Chateau, says the Winnipeg Free Press. To a Free Press reporter last night, Mr. Stevenson said that his apple crop this year was quite satisfactory. The yield was somewhere between 60 and 70 barrels, as compared with 40 barrels last year. The cash income from the orchard totalled up to \$200, and besides there was a large contingent of the fruit for the market during the season, with a goodly provision stored away for winter use. Mr. Stevenson went on to remark that the orchard was becoming an object of interest to the public. About 1,100 people had visited it during the season. Large numbers of young Manitobans, who had never seen an apple on its native branch found the orchard a most interesting spot. A great number of Americans also visited the farm in order to convince themselves that apples in abundance could be produced so far north as Manitoba. It occupied the time of one individual to conduct sightseers through the orchard.

The orchard consists of about 500 trees, of which 300 are bearing. Mr. Stevenson explained that the apple tree does not reach full production until about eight years of age. After this period the tree still keeps on expanding, with the production increasing in proportion to the area of branches. The great proportion of trees in his orchard were still very young, and consequently the yield would increase very appreciably year by year. The oldest tree in the orchard had been planted 27 years ago. It had a spread at the top of 28 feet and had produced as high as six barrels in one year.

Asked as to his opinion of the future of apple growing in Manitoba, Mr. Stevenson said that he was quite optimistic. He said that it was his belief that in time apples would be grown in the province to supply the local demand. In his own experience he had not been attacked in any way, but it was to be expected that sooner or later spraying would be necessary as in other apple countries.

"The first consideration in getting an orchard," said Mr. Stevenson, "is hardiness. Sixteen or seventeen years ago I planted 600 apple trees, including some fifty varieties. Of these only a few survived. These few survivors were used for grafting in crab apple and pyrus seedlings, and so hardy varieties were secured. It is not the root which dominates the character of the fruit, but the scion grafted on the root."

In regard to the varieties which were found most satisfactory, Mr. Stevenson said that Manitoba excelled in the production of summer apples, and that fall apples were a success. Conditions were much different in the province, but not equal in size or quality to the Northern Spies or Greenings. In summer apples he found that the Ash tree was a great success. Some of these apples grew in his orchard were 11 inches in circumference. They were a splendid eating apple. Another variety was the Anjouette, a member of the Duchess family, but much superior. Of fall apples, Timbuck No. 1 was the leader so far, and a very fine apple. Other fall varieties were the Anson, the Wealthy and the Peerless. The winter apples which succeeded best were the Anthorika, the Kilmara and the Ostrakoff glass. None of the varieties grown in the East could be grown successfully in Manitoba. Conditions were much different here. The greatest menace was the scalding of the trunks by the March sun. This could be overcome by causing the young trees to branch out at a height of two feet from the ground and by wrapping the trunks with sacking. There were hundreds of locations in Eastern Manitoba as suitable for apple culture as his own, while the Riding Mountain and Dauphin districts should also be eminently favorable locations.

Mr. Stevenson is the forestry inspector for the province in connection with the Dominion government's tree planting scheme. In regard to this work, he said that about 2,000,000 trees had been sent out by the government to farmers who had prepared the land. The year had been very favorable to tree growth, and 85 per cent. of the trees were flourishing. The work started in 1901 and the bulk of the trees had been sent out in 1904. Many of the trees were now 11 or 12 feet high and the result was thousands of fine shelter belts on the prairies, leading great additional value to property and comfort to farm life, as well as adding a great charm to the landscape in the summer and early autumn. The ash tree, according to Mr. Stevenson, is rapidly growing in favor among the farmers of the West.

"Whoever saw a perfect man?" asked an Acheson revivalist. "There is no such thing. Every man has his faults, plenty of them." Of course no one had.

Ah, Bridget, here is our revenge. We have no doubt 'twould make you grieve. Beneath this monument you dwell—The only place you cannot leave.—New York Sun.

An old colored man in Hudson had a dog which he called "Moreover." "Where did you get that name?" enquired Mr. Alderott. "Out'n de Bible, suh." "But there's no such name in the Bible." "There suttinly is, suh. When Lazarus lay at an sick man's gate, Moreover, de dog, came an' lick his sores,"—EX.

W. T. Alexander of Winnipeg, president of the Great West Loan & Savings Co., is registered at the Driford hotel.



"Brownie" Vest

(PATENTED AND REGISTERED)

As the above cut shows, they form a double cover for the infant's chest and abdomen, and are the most easily fastened. To fit from birth to 2 years.

All Up-to-date Dry Goods Stores
Carry Full Ranges.

PLANS OF NEW DRUG COMBINE

D.W.Bole Explains the Scheme —Options on 19 Wholesale Houses.

An Ottawa despatch says: Before leaving for the west D. W. Bole, M. P., made the following statement respecting the drug combine: "A charter has been granted to the National Drug & Chemical Co. This company holds options on nineteen wholesale drug businesses in Canada. They will be taken over as a going concern and operated under central managers at the headquarters in Montreal. The company is capitalized at \$6,000,000; \$2,500,000 per cent. preferred stock and \$3,500,000 common stock. Half a million preferred and a block of common will be left in the treasury for future development; the balance has been subscribed for by members of the individual companies. No stock will be offered to the general public. In addition to the drug business, including stocks of merchandise, real estate and book accounts, the subscribers to the common stock will contribute \$250,000 in cash. The present over-lapping and consequent waste of energy and capital has for many years prevented the wholesale drug houses of Canada from advancing as they should, while natural jealousies have militated against the development of the manufacturing end of their respective businesses. It has been impossible in the past for any house to manufacture chemical products, as the distribution of the products would be limited to the firm making them. The new company hopes to correct these evils."

Reduced Cost of Management

"Very large reductions will be made in the cost of management, the purchasing power will be greatly increased and large chemical factories and pharmaceutical laboratories will be established and the products distributed by the nineteen interested houses, thus assuring success at the initial stage and placing us in line to go ultimately into the markets of the world and compete against all comers. At present we are importing 90 per cent. of the chemicals we sell; we can manufacture most of them in Canada, and why should we not do it?"

The National Drug & Chemical Co. also hopes to improve the credit system. At present credit is too cheap in the drug business. A young man with a druggist's diploma, but practically no capital, comes to buy the stock of a business, getting a stock of goods and going into business, and very frequently he advertises cut rates to win over customers from his old-established fellow druggists, resulting too often in failure and consequent injury to wholesaler and retailer alike. I cannot anticipate the policy of the new company in detail, but I will be disappointed if the standard of every branch of the drug trade is not raised commercially."

No Increased Prices

"The cry about increase in prices is without foundation. Such a course would be impolitic and imprudent. Our present gross profits are good enough, but they are eaten up by useless expenditure. A strong company buying better, selling at less expense and manufacturing economically, with first-class distributing houses in every centre in Canada, is bound to win in the modern lines, will, we anticipate, not only give better returns for our own investment, but vastly improve our service to the retail trade."

Dr. M. A. Matthews, one of Seattle's prominent Presbyterian ministers, is a guest at the Dominion hotel.

Miss E. Winkel of this city has recently finished her course in nursing and graduated with high honors from the McNeill hospital, San Francisco.

R. P. Butcher, managing director of the Vancouver Portland Cement Company, is a guest at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. O. Hanley of Kamloops, who has been seriously ill at St. Joseph's hospital, is now sufficiently recovered to be removed to the Vernon hotel.

WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO.

STOCK BROKERS
701, 705, Vancouver.

Buy and sell on commission stocks and bonds on Toronto, Montreal, New York and London Exchanges. 50 GRANVILLE, Connections: Osler & Hammond, Toronto; Daily, Hazler & Harrington, Chicago. Daily quotations Montreal and New York Stocks supplied on request.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

Reported by Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., Stockbrokers, 509 Granville Street.

| Banks— | Sellers. | Buyers. |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|
| Montreal | 260 | 270 1/2 |
| Ottawa | ... | 225 |
| Quebec | ... | 225 |
| Nova Scotia | ... | 272 |
| Merchants | ... | 162 |
| Union | 148 1/2 | 149 1/2 |
| Miscellaneous: | | 165 |
| Twelve City | 115 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Mont. Heat & Power, etc. | 91 | 90 |
| Ogilvie | 130 | 129 1/2 |
| Montreal | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| Toronto Street Ry. | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| Dominion Coal, etc. | 75 | 73 1/2 |
| Don. Iron & Steel, etc. | 22 | 20 1/2 |
| Nova Scotia Steel, etc. | 67 | 65 1/2 |
| L. W. Ry., etc. | 95 | 90 |
| C. P. R., Montreal | 171 1/2 | 170 |
| C. P. R., New York | 176 | ... |

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 14.—Stocks made a vigorous recovery today from the decided weakness of yesterday. The relaxation in the money market was the nominal cause of the movement. The high rate touched was 18 per cent., but this was held only momentarily, and a very small amount of money was placed at that rate. Later in the day the rate fell below ten per cent. The liquidation effected yesterday of course was a factor in the strengthening of the banking position. Large loans placed by foreign banks to meet the extraordinary demand upon bank reserves. However, continued the operations at the sub-treasury since the last bank statement had been received. The easing of the money rate today was also a rally in foreign exchange rates, and the prospect of an import movement of gold was thus stimulated for the present. Last prices for stocks were the best, and the closing was active and strong, at a uniform net gain.

running from one to two points for the principal stocks.

Bonds were irregular: (total sales, par value, \$4,110,000. United States 2's and old 4's advanced 1-1 and the 3's 1/2 per cent. on call, while the new 4's declined 1/2 per cent. on call.

| Closing Prices | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Amalgamated Copper | 89 1/2 |
| American Locomotive | 67 1/2 |
| American Sugar Refining | 137 1/2 |
| American Smelting | 139 1/2 |
| American Car Foundry | 39 1/2 |
| Amesbury | 118 1/2 |
| Archison, Popeka & Santa Fe | 81 1/2 |
| Preferred | 102 1/2 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 110 1/2 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 75 1/2 |
| Canadian Pacific | 171 1/2 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 52 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul | 174 1/2 |
| Colorado Southern | 45 |
| Colorado and Iron | 43 1/2 |
| Corn Products | 13 1/2 |
| Detroit United Ry. | 93 1/2 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 22 1/2 |
| Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic | 21 |
| First preferred | 41 |
| Great Northern preferred | 200 1/2 |
| Kansas & Texas | 37 1/2 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 148 |
| Missouri Pacific | 118 1/2 |
| Metropolitan | 117 1/2 |
| New York Central & Hudson | 150 |
| Erie Ry. | 80 1/2 |
| First preferred | 71 1/2 |
| Second preferred | 71 1/2 |
| New York, Ontario & Western | 52 1/2 |
| Norfolk & Western | 44 |
| Pacific Mail | 138 1/2 |
| Pennsylvania Ry. | 49 |
| Pressed Steel | 37 1/2 |
| Preferred | 37 1/2 |
| People's Gas | 137 |
| Reading | 137 |
| Preferred | 136 1/2 |
| Rock Island Certificates | 28 1/2 |
| Southern Ry. | 44 1/2 |
| Southern Pacific | 44 1/2 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 65 1/2 |
| Texas & Pacific | 37 |
| United States Steel | 36 1/2 |
| Preferred | 102 |
| United States Rubber | 48 |
| Union Pacific | 129 1/2 |
| Preferred | 129 1/2 |
| Wabash Ry. | 21 1/2 |
| Preferred | 41 1/2 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 53 1/2 |
| Wisconsin Central | 29 |
| Preferred | 58 |
| Mackays | 72 1/2 |
| Preferred | 72 1/2 |
| Canadian Pacific in London | 176 |

Money Markets

New York, Nov. 14.—(Close)—Prime mercantile paper 6 per cent. Sterling exchange irregular, closing firm at \$4.85 1/2 to 25 for demand, and at \$4.84 1/2 to 50 for sixty days bills. Posted rates \$4.83 1/2 and \$4.86 1/2 to .87. Commercial bills \$4.81 to 1/4. Bar silver 62 1/2. Mexican dollars 48 1/2. Government bonds irregular. Railroad bonds irregular.

Metal Markets

London, Nov. 14.—(A. P. M.)—Consols for money 88 1/2; for account \$8 11-16.

London, Nov. 14.—Lead 45 1/2.

New York, Nov. 14.—Lead \$5.15.

ALWAYS FRESH CROWN



BRAND
THE VERY BEST
PIONEER
COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, LD
VICTORIA, B. C.

OUR MEN'S 10-INCH LOGGERS



You can have a pair of Logging Boots made to order and pay double the price of Leckie Boots, but you cannot secure stronger footwear.

The picture shows one of our best lines. A word of description: Men's 12-inch Loggers; whole foxed with fish grain vamp; has rex chrome leg boot; rubber sole; the top; very heavy pegged sole; made on broad last. Your dealer will show it to you, if you ask him to do so.

Manufactured by

J. LECKIE CO., Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Magnetic Healing and Suggestive Therapeutics

An address and demonstration will be given by Professor Hamilton, L.S.M., Labor Hall, Douglas Street, Porters' Block, on the following Wednesdays: Nov. 8, 15, 22, and 29. Admission, 25 cents.

HOTEL ESSINGTON

Port Essington, B. C.

R. Cunningham & Son, Ltd

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Percy G. Clarke, of Colwood, intends to apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the District at their next sitting for the transfer to Daniel Campbell, of Esquimalt, of the Hotel License of the Colwood Hotel, situated at the present site of the Esquimalt Hotel. Dated this 14th day of November, 1905.

BOYS' CLOTHES

Made Like The Men's.

Clothes with "snap" and style—made up with that touch of "mannishness" that all boys like.

"Progress" Brand Clothing

is built for real boys. Every garment is made for service—to stand the hard wear that boys give to their clothes.

Put your boys in "Progress Brand" Suits and Overcoats—and see how much longer the clothes wear.

Sold By Leading Clothiers



About Classified Advertising

By Joel Benton in Printers' Ink.

There is no spot in the pages of journalism where you get more directly into the hearts and minds of the public than in those classified advertisements typified as the "want columns." They become soon, of course, in journals which get very close to the people, the "want" pages. Here, to use Goethe's felicitous expression, you find yourself truly in "the thick of life" and you feel the full currents of business activities and human pleasures.

I know nothing, really, that is more distinctly human in the busy roll of printed daily records than these pages.

Considering how numerous and various are the wants of all classes in our complex modern civilization, it is quite natural and commendable that publishers of papers should extend the greatest hospitality to the insertion of the briefest or the largest want notice. To secure a whole page of notices and appeals of this sort is to assert, or to suggest by implication, that the journal having this feature is read by everybody. In other words, it is very near, as a matter of course, to the entire public in the particular territory where it circulates. Very much more is also accomplished by having the "want" page voluminous. It tells other advertisers that the journal so favored is a real vox populi—that what is said in it is seen and read all through its especial field.

There is no kind of advertising so interesting or that means so much. Many dailies in their "wants" classified group together along with the typical "want" notices advertisements that are "wants" only through this constructive courtesy. This often makes the department so set apart cover several pages. The truth is that, while all advertising is the appeal for something wanted—customers or patronage—the typical "want" is some single temporary desire—or perhaps two or three together—that an answer or series of answers, may at once and therefore wholly extinguish. Even if the same "want" of the same person occurs a year later, it is essentially a new and separate notice. All typical "wants" are not over a few lines in length and are distinguished by the fact that they are not often or long continued. A few insertions at the most, and their brevity, are their distinguishing characteristics.

Some of the "wants"—in foreign papers especially, and sometimes in our own—are grotesque enough to go into a funny department.

It is probably the help wanted or position wanted features of the classified notices that the most unusual and odd combination of desires appear. They are frequently conglomerated so homogeneously that their juxtaposition and extravagance at once arouse the very dullest sense of humor.

Yet the writers of them speak in a solemn tone, and in the most serious way, of the almost impossible things which they expect to find compounded in one place or personally.

There is no end to the varieties and oddities in "want" advertising. To illustrate how much we all want in this world—so much more in some instances (in the largest number, in fact)—than we shall ever get: It was Ralph Emerson who once wittily said, when traveling one day in Boston, to a fellow passenger, that he "was going to Boston to hire an Angel to do housework at \$2 a week." And how well that describes the futility of human expectations.

VICTORIA : BUSINESS : DIRECTORY

REAL ESTATE

A. W. Bridgman

Phone No. 66. Established 1838.
 41 Government St.
61X EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed \$4,450; to be sacrificed at \$2,500.
PROSPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; bathhouse; large lake bottom—\$300 per acre; very easy terms.
HEAD OF ARM—9 acres; extensive water frontage; some clearing; good well. \$750 cash.
VIEW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep loan; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.
SWAN LAKE—6 acres, all fenced, part cultivated; black loam; living stream—\$1,000.
GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—\$1,000.
KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—\$2,200.
VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost \$800, for \$450 cash.
SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—\$4,200.
ROYAL OAK—241 acres, 15 in cultivation, 4 1/2 in bearing orchard; comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.
PORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—\$150 inside; \$175 corners.
GOVERNMENT STREET—Suite of offices, excellent position for dentist or lawyer.
FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city—
MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
FOR SALE—Old established milk business.

Grant & Conyers

No. 2 View St., opposite Main Entrance to Drilard Hotel.
THE FOLLOWING ARE ALL SNAPS THAT IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE.
NEW MODERN BUNGALOW—Hall, seven rooms, enamel bath, sewer, basement, and all modern conveniences; near High school. A bargain.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE, with seven rooms, bath (enamel), electric light, sewer, hot and cold water; fruit trees; most exceptionally fine situation near Port Street and High school.
THE PRETTIEST COTTAGE in the city, with every modern convenience, and "close in." This is a real snap; do not miss it.
NEW MODERN COTTAGE, with hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms, enamel bath and wash basin, polished oak mantels, electric light fixtures, hot air furnace, brick and stone foundation, pantries, linen closet, etc.; corner lot, on car line, in "East End."
A GOOD COTTAGE in James Bay, near Dallas road and car line, with four rooms, bath, sewer, etc. Only \$950.
TWO CORNER LOTS on car line, in the "East End," for \$675.
SEVERAL good residences to let in good localities.
Fire and Life Insurance Agents; Money to Loan at reasonable rates of interest.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND GET OUR PRICES FOR CHOICE HOMES OR BUILDING SITES IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

J. Stuart Yates

22 BASTION STREET.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Land close to Gorge tramway terminus, in quantities to suit intending purchaser.
FINE 5 ACRE BLOCKS between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms.
CRAIGIE LEA FARM, comprising 140 acres, with dwelling house, 4 acre orchard and farm buildings.
LOTS 198 and 199 Victoria City, with 9 store buildings, at assessed valuation.
70 ACRES of fine land fronting on Sooke Harbor.
GOOD BUILDING lots in Esquimalt town.
SECTION 16, Esquimalt District, fronting on Royal Roads.
TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

Pemberton & Son

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.
FOR SALE.

McCLURE STREET—3 good building lots for sale cheap, owing to owner leaving.
BROAD STREET—A well built four storey brick block for sale at a very low figure.
ELFORD STREET—Choice building lots for sale on this road at reasonable prices.
CENTRE ROAD—Several very cheap houses for sale. Prices \$400 to \$600; easy terms.
PANDORA AVENUE—Large boarding house, containing 20 good bedrooms, for sale cheap.
CARBERRY GARDENS—Good building lot for sale. Price \$600.
BAY STREET—Good two storey house with garden, 140 feet frontage and 214 feet deep. Price \$3,500.

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

CHOICE FARM—3 miles from Duncan, near Quamichan lake; 200 acres, 30 cultivated, 30 pasture; orchard and buildings. Occupancy October 30. Price \$4,000.
FOR SALE—5 acre blocks of fruit land in "North Dairy," "Strawberry Vale," "Godavale" and "Caldor Bay Park" subdivisions. Prices from \$25 to \$150 per acre.
5 ACRES—Lake Hill, close to "Rockside Orchard"; 5 room cottage; 150 fruit trees in bearing. Price only \$2,400.
COTTAGE—6 rooms, Esquimalt road, adjoining city. Price \$2,300.
NEW ISSUE OF "HOME LIST" just out; contains description of choice farms on Vancouver Island.
ELFORD STREET—Close to Fort Street; new subdivision. Call and see plan.
CLARENCE STREET, James Bay—Only two more lots left; cheapest lots on market.

Swinerton & Oddy

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

A BARGAIN—8 roomed dwelling near Mitchell church, on Pandora avenue; electric light, gas, sewer, hot water; corner lot 61x120. Only \$2,500.
5 ROOMED COTTAGE—Brighton Bay; 3 lots 60x140. \$1,275.
2 ACRES—Under cultivation; 8 roomed dwelling; orchard of 56 trees bearing; 2 miles from P. O. Only \$1,000.
154 ACRES—10 cleared, 10 slashed; dwelling; barn 50x100; orchard, 150 trees bearing. Price \$1,200. (No reasonable offer refused.)
2 1/2 ACRES—Near Cedar Hill church; 7 roomed dwelling; 70 fruit trees. \$2,525.
8 1-3 ACRES, 6 miles out. Only \$675.
6 ROOMED COTTAGE, near Beacon Hill Park; lot 51x200; electric light, sewer connection; fruit trees; nice location. \$2,750.
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. In amounts of \$500 and upwards, at current rates of interest.
5 ROOM COTTAGE in James Bay; sewer connection; lot 67x120; stable. Only \$1,275.

A. Williams & Co., Ltd.

104 YATES STREET.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Land close to Gorge tramway terminus, in quantities to suit intending purchaser.
FINE 5 ACRE BLOCKS between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms.
CRAIGIE LEA FARM, comprising 140 acres, with dwelling house, 4 acre orchard and farm buildings.
LOTS 198 and 199 Victoria City, with 9 store buildings, at assessed valuation.
70 ACRES of fine land fronting on Sooke Harbor.
GOOD BUILDING lots in Esquimalt town.
SECTION 16, Esquimalt District, fronting on Royal Roads.
TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Mother's help; light housework and care of children; a Chinaman cook kept. Apply 60 Rae street. n12
WANTED—Useful mother's help; plain cooking, housework; 3 in family. Apply 60 Rae street. n14
WANTED—An experienced housemaid. Reference required. Apply 60 Rae street. n14
WANTED—Useful mother's assistant; plain cooking and housework. Apply Rae street. n12
WANTED—Middle-aged woman for general housework; plain cooking, etc. (two in family.) Apply 60 Rae street. n12
WANTED—Sewing girls at the B. C. Fur Co.'s factory, 24 Government street. n10
WANTED—Experienced saleslady. Apply Mrs. M. A. Vigor, 88 Yates street. n10
WANTED—A good girl for general housework by man and wife; no children. Phone B988. n13
WANTED—A housekeeper-stewardess for the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. Applications with qualifications and references will be received till November 15, 1905. P. Elworthy, Secretary, Victoria. n3

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position as waitress or chambermaid. Apply Box 337 Colonist. n12
WANTED—An experienced dressmaker wishes to get sewing by the day. Apply 57 View street. n10

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—An apprentice to learn the drug business. Apply P. O. Box 429. n15
WANTED—A first class tight workman cooper. Apply "H." care Colonist Branch Office, 800 Hastings West, Vancouver. n8
MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, back up showrooms on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$900 per year, or \$25 per month and expenses \$3 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. n1

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A respectable middle-aged man wants steady work of any kind; small wages, good home; or care of stock, etc. Apply Box 440 Colonist. n15
WANTED—Employment wanted by Englishman; 27 estate agent, survey or auctioneer in Old Country. Box 341 this office. n15
WANTED—By a steady man; understands care of horses; or work of any kind. Apply 60 North Park street, city. n12
WANTED—Carpenter, brick, stone or cement work wanted; will build ranch or house, at lowest wages, by contract or day work. Box 236 this office. n14

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

\$250 CASH and the balance of \$1,750 on cash will buy a good seven room house, James Bay, close to town, school, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. n13
CAREY ROAD—One acre with buildings, \$650. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n30

FOR SALE—PROPERTY

\$500.00—Craigflower road, about 1 1/2 acres, good building site. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n13

WANTED—TO RENT

WANTED—Two or three unfurnished rooms, at once. 246 Colonist. n3

TO RENT—HOTEL

TO RENT—Globe Hotel, at Esquimalt, as going concern; very moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n30

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD

WANTED—Room and board in private family by young man of regular habits. Address Box 327 this office. n8

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

\$1,200—Farm, 15 acres; new 7 room house, for orchard or poultry; situated at Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n30

ENTERTAINMENT

BENEFIT DANCE—The Companions of the Forest will give a benefit dance in the Sir William Wallace hall, Thursday, November 16. n15

TO RENT—RESIDENCES

TO LET—Nice cottage, from the 26th. Apply 247 Yates street. n14
TO LET—Furnished house, in good repair, on Beacon Hill car line; 8 rooms and bath room and cellar, hot and cold water. Rent \$25 per month. Address Box 324 Colonist. n7
TO RENT—Six roomed house, 72 Frederick street; good condition, electric light, bath, etc. Apply next door. n9
TO LET—A most comfortable house, fully furnished; 4 bedrooms and 2 reception rooms (Victoria West). Rent moderate. Apply 60 Rae street. n28
TO LET—10 Kane street, a large house; low rent. n21
TO LET—Furnished, a modern dwelling house, heated by furnace, close to car, and centre of city. Apply Helsterman & Co. n14
TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—The large commodious, two-story warehouse, supplied by the undersigned, on Yates street, near Wharf street, with frontage on two streets, containing elevator and spacious offices. Terms moderate. S. J. Pitts. n14

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—Large furnished front room. Apply 4 Quebec street. n14
TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms. 129 Fort street. n14
TO LET—Furnished suit of rooms; large kitchen and pantry. 129 Vancouver street. n5
FURNISHED ROOMS with board. Apply 33 Bidegate Walk. n4
TO RENT—Large well furnished bedroom and sitting room, with piano, for gentlemen. Phone and all conveniences. Close to government buildings. With or without board. Apply Box 293 Colonist. n29
FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished, with or without board, modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing, corner Bidegate Walk and Belleville street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Devere House). n18
TO RENT—Furnished rooms. 115 Menzies street. n15
TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, with electric light and bath, at Ellesmere House, No. 104 Pandora avenue. Apply 97 Quadra street. Telephone B920. n30
TO LET—Dining-room free of rent, on certain conditions. Address Box 225. Colonist. n24
BEACON HILL—To rent, nice sunny bedroom; breakfast if desired; terms moderate. Box 309 Colonist office. n14

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Cheap, 15 h. p. electric motor, in good condition; may be seen in operation at Moore & Whitlington's. Reason for selling, require a larger one. n14
FOR SALE—Six Langley and Bastion Street, Paying Local Improvement Levy, 1903, \$500 debentures, carrying 4 per cent. Apply to Crease & Crease, Solicitors, Victoria, B. C. n1
FOR SALE—The whole or half interest in saloon connected with hotel; good location and first class fixtures. For particulars address Box 339 Colonist office, Victoria, B. C. No agents. n14
FOR SALE—Cheap, one English billiard table, one American billiard table, one cash register. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n28
FOR SALE—Slab wood, Lemon, Gonnae & Co., Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77. n1
FOR SALE—Bowling alley equipments, complete. Write for prices. Also billiard tables, etc. We are the leading manufacturers in the world. Catalogue "Free." Hrusick, Balke Colander Co., J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent, Victoria. n17

LOST

LOST—On Sunday afternoon, either on Gorge road or Washington avenue, a gold mounted seals' tooth watch chain. Finder please return to Colonist office. n12
LOST—Two small pocketbooks, containing accounts and check. Kindly return to the address enclosed and receive \$250 reward. n12
LOST—Moore's unbreakable fountain pen. Return to Rocabella. Reward. n12

FOUND

FOUND—Corner Menzies and Niagara streets, prayer and hymn books. Owner can have same by calling at Colonist office. n14

FOUND

FOUND—A black cocker spaniel, Apply 14 Chambers. n14

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—By a single gentleman, nice room, with fireplace or stove. Reply, stating terms per month, Box 338 this office. n14
WANTED—Second hand upright boiler, from 2 to 10 h. p. Apply, stating price, Box 328 this office. n1
WANTED—To buy, old postage stamps used on letters between the years 1850 to 1870. Address G. R. Cox, care of Post Office, Vancouver, B. C. n14

PRUNING FRUIT TREES—Have them

properly done by an expert; town or country contract, or day work. Holmes, Beaumont P. O. n11

WANTED—Grain sacks in any quantity.

B. A. Aronson, 30 Store street, Victoria, B. C. n5

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Good building

rock for sale cheap. Apply Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd. Telephone 129. n15

WANTED—Party with limited capital to

invest in good going concern (incorporated). Apply Box 339 Colonist office. n14

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENT—69 Rae

street. Business hours, 10:30 to 2 p. m. J. Devereux. n12

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio.

A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial. n12

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, newest and finest

designs; headquarters for new and second-hand billiard and pool tables. Catalogue free. Brunswick Balke Colander Co., J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent, Victoria. n27

AUCTIONEER

F. J. BITTANCOURT, 6 Pandora. Tel. A900

ACETYLENE GAS BURNERS

J. T. BRADEN, Douglas Street. Tel. 461.

ALES AND STOUT

FAIRALL BROS., Bottlers Ales, Stout and "Bromo Hygeia." Esq't. Rd. Tel. 444.

AMMUNITION & GUN REPAIRING

NEW AND SECOND HAND GUNS FOR SALE, REPAIR, OR RENT. SPECIALTY IN Gun Repairing. Harris & Moore, 42 Broad Street. Tel. B969. au11

AUTOMOBILES

HUTCHISON BROS., Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C. Tel. 1170.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW BLINDS

Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas. Tel. 718.

BABY CARRIAGE TIRES

HARRIS & MOORE, 42 Broad. Tel. B969.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129.

BAKERY

FOR CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Pastry, etc., call up phone 361, London & Vancouver Bakery, D. W. Hanbury, prop., 73 Fort St., Victoria. n1

BOARDING STABLES

R. BRAY, Livery Stables, 422 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C. Tel. 182. au26

BICYCLE REPAIRING

HARRIS & MOORE, 42 Broad. Tel. B969.

BOAT AND LAUNCH BUILDER

R. P. STEPHENS, N. A.—Builder of Steamers, Ships, Launches, Yachts, Boats, etc. All kinds of repairs neatly executed; Boats and Launches kept in stock; Plans and Specifications prepared. Prices moderate. Cars and forty tons of material, Sunny Side avenue, Victoria. Arm. Victoria, B. C. Telephone 385A.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion. n1

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

VICTORIA BOOK & STA. CO. Tel. 63

BRASS CASTINGS

Albion Stove Works, 42 Pembroke. Tel. 91. n228.

BUILDER & GEN'L CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820. n1

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE

G. E. MUNRO & CO., Yates St. Tel. 623.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING

WORK DONE with neatness and despatch; lowest prices; repairs while you wait. Private waiting room. A. Hibbs, 3 Oriental ave., opp. Grand theatre, Tel. n1

Professional Directory

ARCHITECTS

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Architect, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C. Telephone B931.

ARCHITECTS—Thos. D. Sedger, Architect, Room 21 Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C. n17

FARR & FEE, Architects, corner of Hastings and Homer streets, Vancouver, B. C. n1

ASSAYER AND CHEMIST

J. O'SULLIVAN, F.C.S., Provincial Assayer and Chemist, Vancouver, B. C. n1

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

REBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1008. Consulting mechanical engineer, naval architect. Plans, specifications. Special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 32-33 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C. n18

George H. Webster, M. Can. Soc. E. E., Consulting Civil Engineer, Fairfield Building, Vancouver. n1

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 537; Residence, 122. au20

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

HUTCHISON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria. Tel. 1179

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTLAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal. n14

LAND SURVEYORS

GORE & MCGREGOR, Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors, Civil and Mining Engineers, Chancery Chambers, Bastion Square, Victoria. Tel. 561A. n15

PATENTS AND LEGAL.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., VANCOURVER, Black Block—Patents, trade marks, copyrights and designs. Head office, Toronto; offices Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal and Washington, D. C. n20

ROWLAND BRITAIN, Registered Attorney, Patents in all countries, Fairfield Bldg., opp. Post Office, Vancouver. n1

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Most desirable building site, on Pemberton road, near Rockland avenue. Price moderate. Helsterman & Co. n3

FOR SALE—Lot 60x120, corner of Cook and Johnson; 2 cottages; all modern conveniences. Address Box 245 this office. n4

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—A fresh milk cow, first class, and calf. S. W. Townsend, Foul Bay road, near Oak Bay avenue. n14

FOR SALE—Irish terrier pups, three months old, \$5. George Maude, Mayne Island. n12

FOR SALE—Pedigree Yorkshire pigs for sale. Apply E. Hibbs, Caldor Bay. n15

FOR SALE—First grade Masses-Harris bicycle; all latest improvements; cost \$30 last July; perfect condition. Price \$25—very cheap. Address Box 343 this office. n15

CEMETERY WORK

PLOTS MADE UP and cared for. Good soil, good seed; satisfaction guaranteed. By G. J. Bagshaw & Son, Cemetery Gardener, Ross Bay.

CARRIAGE BUILDER

Importer and Manufacturer of Carriages and Buggies. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson St.

CARPETS CLEANED AND RELAID

Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas. Tel. 718.

CARTRIDGES

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Sole agents for Cartridges and Ammunition. "Aberdeen" Smokeless Cartridges. n15

COAL

HARRIS & MOORE, 42 Broad. Tel. B969.

COAL AND WOOD

GEO. BURT—land and office, 51 Pandora St. Tel. 828; Residence B1195. au10

CONTRACTORS

C. A. MCGREGOR—Carpenter and Jobber, 95 Yates street. Terms moderate.

B. C. General Contract Co., Ltd., Pike Driving, Contracting, Dredging, Vancouver.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 697.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

CREAM SEPARATORS

"Empire Cream Separators," Baxter & Johnson, agents, 53 Wharf St. Tel. 730

CUSTOM BROKER

J. LEEHMAN, corner Fort and Wharf Sts. Tel. Office 748; Residence 1135.

DYNAMITE

THE GIANT POWDER CO., Cons. Metro-Pollan Building, Government St. n10

C. S. BAXTER, 53 Wharf St. Tel. 730.

DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 52 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

DYE WORKS

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—141 Yates street. Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—110 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAULS CLEANING AND PRESSING Works, 121 Fort street

Use telephone to New Westminster.